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SOUTH BELIEVED ON EVE OF VITAL INDUSTRIAL ERA

Survey Shows Millions in New Manufacturing Activities Under Way

PRESENT EXPANSION SETS RECORD PACE

Industries Not Confined to Textiles—Chemicals, Railways, Motors Included

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The South is believed to be on the eve of one of the greatest industrial expansions in its history.

This is indicated in a survey just made by Case, Pomeroy & Co., Inc., which shows that a total expenditure of approximately \$170,000,000 along the lines of the Southern Railway system alone is contemplated by manufacturing establishments.

From Virginia on the north, stretching along the western fringe of North Carolina and on into the more southern states, notably Georgia and Alabama, and swinging northward to Tennessee, the plants projected by industries, either as extensions to present sites or as new locations, show an unparalleled era of construction activities.

Largest of all the projects listed in the report just published by Walter S. Case, president of Case, Pomeroy and a director of the Southern Railway, is the plant of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation at Hopewell, on which an estimated expenditure of \$100,000,000 is to be made.

The du Pont Rayon Company, subsidiary of the du Pont interests of Wilmington, plans the erection of a \$10,000,000 plant in Richmond and another in Tennessee, while further to the west, at Covington, Va., the rayon industry is being further expanded by the contemplated location of another \$10,000,000 project of the Industrial Rayon Corporation.

At Elizabethton, in the northeastern corner of Tennessee and in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the American-Glanzstoff Corporation is listed as planning a \$7,000,000 plant. This little mountain town also has been selected as the site of the \$5,000,000 plant of the American Bemberg Corporation.

The du Pont Company's second rayon plant is to be located at Old Hickory, Tenn., a few miles northeast of Nashville, where an expenditure of \$5,000,000 is to be made.

The Troy Cotton & Woolen Manufacturing Company is to spend \$5,000,000 in Waycross, Ga., where the raw supply of cotton may be grown alongside the mills. The like expenditure is to be made by the American Chattleon Company in Rome, Ga.

The Viscose Corporation, in Roanoke, Va.; the Bemis Brothers Bag Company, in Talladega, Ala.; the Alabama Mills Company, in 10 towns in that state; the Chevrolet Motor Company, which will erect a \$2,250,000 factory in Atlanta; the Pullman Company's \$1,500,000 shops in the same city, and the various plants of the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Company are among other projects.

Additional to their present needs totaling \$3,000,000 in each case, are contemplated by the Lincoln Mills in Huntsville, Ala., and the Gulf States Steel Company in Birmingham.

Taking the five states in which these plants are to be located, including Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, the projected construction work will add 20 per cent to the total valuation of manufacturing plants now located in those states.

The World Almanac for 1928 itemizes the value of manufacturing establishments by states, and for the five states, the aggregate is \$86,000,000. The addition of \$169,000,000, as forecast by the Case-Pomeroy survey, would result in an increase in property values on the basis of actual investment of approximately one-fifth if the several plants for which plans are said to have been made are carried through to completion.

WAGE RISES GRANTED BY SHIPPING BOARD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Salary increases ranging from \$15 to \$50 monthly have been granted by the United States Shipping Board to 100 deck officers and engineers of vessels of the United States Lines by the United States Shipping Board.

The increases follow a conference with the board participated in by representatives of the Neptune Association on behalf of the ship officers. Officers of other lines operated by the board are to retain the present wage scale for another year.

WOMEN VOTERS' AGE SECRET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WICHITA, Kan.—Wichita women will not have to state their exact ages when they register to vote. A controversy in which the city election clerk denied women who would not give their exact ages the right to register, was settled in favor of the women by the Kansas attorney-general.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1928
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7
Sporting News—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13

FEATURES

House and Garden—
Summer Work in the Garden
Antiques for the Home Maker and Collector—
Modern News of the World—
The Home Forum—
Spiritual Dominion—
Radio—
Daily Features—
Editorials—

Rare Edition of Dante Discovered in Trunk

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York—A RARE edition of Dante's "Divine Comedy" has just been discovered in a trunk filled with old books which had been unopened for more than 15 years. Standish Chard, a New York lawyer, inherited the trunk from his uncle, George M. Standish, who lived in Italy for 40 years. Mr. Chard placed the trunk in a barn on his farm at Sunderland, Mass. In going through it recently he came upon a yellow leather-bound volume inscribed "Dante—1484."

Bibliophiles pronounced it the work of Octaviano Scoto, a Venetian. Only 11 other copies of the Scoto "Divine Comedy" are known to exist.

Code of Motoring Puts 'Jaywalker' on His Own Risk

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The pedestrian's right to cross a street in a motor age were further defined at a meeting of the committee on model municipal traffic ordinances of the National Street Safety Conference. Once a pedestrian has ventured forth on the highway under the sign of a safety light, the committee ruled, he shall have the right "to get to cover" again, if the light switches off while he is half way over.

The session was distinguished by the visit of Herbert Hoover, who made his first public appearance since he became presidential nominee. Mr. Hoover was present as one of the leaders in the plan to obtain uniform regulation of street and highway traffic. He spoke briefly, and only to emphasize the importance of the work.

Extending Plan to Cities

The uniform state motor vehicle code, he said, approved by the American Bar Association, had already been adopted in substantial part by 10 states. He believed that on the municipal side, the present work would have the same substantial results.

It shall be the motorist's duty to hold back his car if a pedestrian is crossing the roadway within any marked crosswalk, the conference finally decided. Further, the pedestrian shall have the right of way at the end of a block, however this does not hold true where the movement of traffic is being regulated by policemen, or traffic control signals. In other words, the man who "jaywalks" between blocks does so at his own risk.

Unexpected opposition developed to a hard and fast rule against overtaking and passing on the right. Two schools of thought were manifest among the representatives present and debate lasted several hours. Proponents of the present plan, which confines passing to the left-hand side, were emphatic that any change would militate strongly against safety and uniformity.

Controversy Over Passing Rule

They pointed out that the model municipal code should be brought into conformity with the uniform vehicle code, which eliminates right-hand passing. On the other hand, advocates of the right-hand passing urged that in some cases it would greatly relieve congestion by passing close to the curb and that a hard and fast rule against it would be unwise, being transferred to London.

Formal announcement of these changes is expected in about a month, and Mr. Debuchi will probably assume his new post this fall, taking his vacation meantime.

Mr. Matsudaira will not go to London after his daughter's wedding. The selection of a new Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, which is doubly important because there is no Foreign Minister, has not yet been decided, but the new Vice-Minister will unquestionably be an expert on Chinese affairs.

LIBERALS HELP IN HASTENING DAY OF PEACE

Two Conferences in London Strongly Support the Kellogg Anti-War Pact

NATIONS' STATESMEN HOLD CONFERENCE

British Leaders Speak at the Meeting of Prevention of War Council

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The forces of Liberal and Democratic opinion in Europe are consolidating in favor of the adoption of the Kellogg anti-war pact without any qualifying reservations. Two important conferences now in session in London are helping to speed the day of peace. One is the National Council for the Prevention of War assembled in the House of Commons, Horace Lee Washington, Consul-General of the United States, and other notable Americans being among the interested listeners. Three short speeches by Ramsay MacDonald, Sir Robert Horne and Walter Runciman all emphasized the necessity of Great Britain signing the Kellogg proposal immediately, without modification or abridgement.

Almost at the same hour 12 delegates representing the Liberal and Democratic parties of 12 European countries for the first time in history met in London and discussed disarmament, electoral machinery, free trade, parliamentarian and agrarian problems. The consensus was that the acceptance of the Kellogg plan means the recognition of arbitral machinery for every kind of dispute, and not only for those described as "justiciable."

No Need for Reservations

Hence there is no need, as the Manchester Guardian says, for "the reservations made by the British Government—reservations which Lord Cecil and others still hope to see swept away." The countries represented at the Liberal conference were Great Britain (40 delegates), France, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Greece, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Finland and Bulgaria. Among representative Liberals present were Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Charles Hobhouse, Dr. Moritz Bonn, German separation expert; Mr. Lypacewicz, Polish Parliamentarian Party; Mr. Munch, leader of the Radical Party in Denmark; M. Dale, leader of the French Liberal; Col. Hans Kern, leader of the Swiss Democratic Party; Chevalier Le Clement de Saint Mars, president of the Radical Federation of Brussels, and many others.

Mr. Lloyd George in his address said in part: "This is the first effort

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Japan to Send New Envoy to America

Katsuji Debuchi Expected to Go to Washington in the Coming Fall

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—It is definitely learned that the Cabinet has approved the appointment of the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Katsuji Debuchi, as Japanese Ambassador to Washington, Tsuneso Matsudaira at present being in charge of the Embassy, being transferred to London.

Formal announcement of these changes is expected in about a month, hence, and Mr. Debuchi will probably assume his new post this fall, taking his vacation meantime.

Mr. Matsudaira will not go to London after his daughter's wedding. The selection of a new Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, which is doubly important because there is no Foreign Minister, has not yet been decided, but the new Vice-Minister will unquestionably be an expert on Chinese affairs.

Prohibition Fruitage

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

The Chicago Juvenile Court

Chicago—In one case Judge Bartelme was made guardian for a child who lost his father as an indirect result of the habit. After getting his check cashed, the father wagered he could drink more glasses of whisky at one time than his companion. The consequences were fatal. Since prohibition, however, most pay checks are brought directly home.

"I doubt if I now have one in three months. They have almost disappeared," the judge declared, was evident under the dry régime.

Some 7200 saloons licensed in Chicago, the year before prohibition offered a perpetual city-wide temptation to workingmen to cash their pay checks at the bar. This practice was commonly complained of by mothers who came to court with their chil-

Heads Up to the Rising Sun



This Bronze Group by Lorado Taft Was Presented to Elmwood, Ill., His Birthplace. The Young Pioneer With His Wife and Child, His Rifle and His Dog—the Dog Is Not Discernible in the Picture—is Symbolic of the Forces That Built the West.

Dutch-Shell Oil Obtains Entry to New England

Contract for Distribution of Gasoline Reported From New York Sources

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Royal Dutch-Shell Oil Company has entered into a contract with the New England Oil Company to distribute gasoline throughout the New England territory, according to reports in informed quarters here. Popularity of Venezuelan Oil, which is refined by the Royal Dutch-Shell, in the New England territory was said to have been in part responsible for this move. It was asserted that the contract amounts virtually to the purchase of the New England Oil Company by the Royal Dutch-Shell.

Persons familiar with the oil trade in this country declared that the New England territory is considered one of the most difficult competitive fields in which the Standard Oil Company of New York is doing business, and commented on the effect on Standard Oil business that would probably result from competition by the Royal Dutch there. They recalled that during the competitive race between the Royal Dutch and the Standard Oil Company of New York recently it was intimated that the latter company might seek a tariff on imported oil in its effort to keep the Royal Dutch-Shell out of the United States.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is believed to be opposed to any tariff on oil because of the effect it would have in stopping the flow of cheap oil to the United States and turning the flood of crude oil to Europe, where it would be refined.

Their position in the past has been that the United States is now primarily an oil refining rather than an oil producing country.

In the western march our national pioneering is done," Hamlin Garland, author of many western stories, said in an address, "but as we look back upon the trail, already dim, we see the campfires sparkle. I am glad I was born early enough to bask in the falling light of their fires."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Chicago Sculptor Depicts Old West in Pioneer Group

Lorado Taft Presents Statue to His Illinois Birthplace at Elmwood

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—An heroic group by Lorado Taft, of Chicago, depicting the pioneers who settled the prairies of the West, is the noted sculptor's gift to his birthplace, Elmwood, Ill.

The bronze, depicting a young settler with a musket in one hand, dog and child, stands within sight of the cottage where Mr. Taft was born in 1860. Many prominent persons were numbered among the nearly 10,000 who honored the sculptor at the dedication ceremonies.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Discovery of Mummified Bodies Hailed by Natural Scientists

Brief Descriptions Indicate Great Antiquity of Find, Says President of American Museum—Explorers Will Continue to Siberia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Natural scientists here hail as exceptionally important the discovery of mummified remains of four persons believed to have lived during the Stone Age, which was reported by the McCracken-Stoll expedition to the Aleutian Islands in an exclusive, copyrighted dispatch to the New York Times on Friday.

Dr. Henry Fairchild Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, which sponsored the expedition, declared that the descriptions of the mummies indicated that they were of great antiquity.

Whether they will date as far back as the neolithic period cannot be determined, he added, until a detailed examination is made.

The expedition, according to word received by Dr. Osborn, expects to continue its explorations along the arctic coast of Siberia. The full significance of its find, he added, cannot be estimated until ethnologists make a detailed examination of the bodies and the clothing and implements found with them.

The unique aspect of the discovery

is the manner in which the bodies were buried, according to Vilhjalmur Stefansson, arctic explorer. Natural scientists, he declared, have no knowledge of burial customs by any race which is recorded as having inhabited the Alaskan regions similar to those displayed in the discovery of the McCracken-Stoll expedition.

This, he added, is the most convincing evidence as to antiquity of the find.

From the New York Times dispatch from Harold McCracken, it is evident that the bodies are not mummies in the ordinary sense of the word, Mr. Stefansson continued. They were evidently not artificially preserved, but their condition was probably due to their having re-

mained buried deep in frozen ground.

George G. Hevesi, director of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, said that the burial of the extent or type reported by the expedition had been discovered before on the Aleutian Islands.

It is impossible as yet to

determine whether the bodies were those of pure Indians or of a Mongolian type, he declared. Decision as to the antiquity of the mummies, he added, will be greatly aided by examination of the instruments found with them in the burial vault.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

UTILITY AGENT ASKS PUBLIC TO JUDGE FAIRLY

Counsel, on Eve of Inquiry, Recess Till Fall, Says Much More to Tell

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Final judgment as to the propriety and value of the activities of the public utility industry disclosed in the Federal Trade Commission's investigation cannot rest securely on the fragmentary portions of the record which have been made available to the public, Josiah T. Newcomb, counsel for the Joint Committee of National Utility Associations, declared in a statement made to the commission, before it discontinued its hearings until September.

Some "actual misleading impressions" have been given to the public, according to the statement. No attempt, however, has been made by the associations to secure publicity for portions of the record which would tend to offset at least some of the misleading impressions or to introduce affirmative evidence showing the nature and extent of the influences, hostile to the utilities which was necessary to combat, Mr. Newcomb declared. The opportunity of presenting such evidence may arise at the conclusion of this branch of the investigation he added.

Favors Unbiased Service

The spokesman of the utility associations agrees that material furnished to schools should be unbiased, but he believes that those who are in a position to furnish "technical and economic" information to teachers are obligated to do so.

"There has been a considerable amount of criticism from what must be admitted to be unprejudiced and sincere sources, of the activities of the associations, and their representatives in connection with the schools," Mr. Newcomb said. "Every one must agree that material furnished under any conditions for use among teachers, or through them to the schools, must be free from bias, prejudice, and propaganda of any sort."

"It has certainly been the aim of the associations to observe this rule and also fully to disclose the origin of the material. It is their intention to enforce both requirements in respect to any activities in which they or their representatives may engage."

Instilling utility doctrines into the schools and colleges of the United States has not been without cause, Mr. Newcomb continued. "In a large measure," he said, "it has been necessary to offset the activities of professional advocates of nationalization of industry, whose program usually has to begin with the public utilities, and of proponents of a perhaps milder but quite as devastating an innovation; namely, the deliberate setting up of what is certain to be unfair governmental competition with existing utility service."

Names Persons and Organizations

Advocates of nationalization and governmental competition, some of which have extended their activities into schools and colleges, include the League for Industrial Democracy, the Public Ownership League, the National Popular Government League, and the People's Legislative Service, Mr. Newcomb said.

Then there is the energetic and enthusiastic Mr. Pinchot, who latterly addressed everybody, radios, and Senator Norris, with his program of competition by the Government as a means of regulating the affairs of its own citizens," he added.

The utility companies have lent active assistance in the commission's investigation, Mr. Newcomb points out. Free access has been given to the files of the associations, every witness summoned has appeared promptly and all documents, accounts and correspondence called for have been furnished.

Lobbying activities of the independent committee on public utility information during the session of the state Legislature were described to the commission at its final hearing by Frank O. Cuppy, manager of the Lafayette (Ind.) Telephone Company.

Mr. Cuppy was registered as a "legislative agent," and received \$3500 from the committee for his work in 1927. It was understood that \$2000 of this amount was for salary and \$1500 for expenses, he said, but almost the whole of the sum had been spent in the interest of the utilities.

The money was spent for entertaining legislators and their representatives, Mr. Cuppy testified.

The witness told the commission that he inspected bills that might be of interest to the public utilities as they were introduced and analyzed those that he thought might be harmful to the industry. He appeared before committees of the Legislature in connection with proposed legislation but did not use any money he received from the utilities for that purpose, Mr. Cuppy said.

WORLD COURT MAY HAVE MORE JUDGES

GENEVA (AP)—As both Germany and Poland are said to be desirous of having a judge on the bench of the Permanent Court of International Justice, a movement seems to be taking shape at Geneva to increase the number of judges, simul-

taneously with the election of a successor to John Bassett Moore of the United States.

After nominating Charles E. Hughes to replace Judge Moore, it is understood that Sweden has also proposed Walter Simons, president of the Supreme Court of Germany, who served as temporary President of the German Republic before the election of Von Hindenburg. He had previously acted as Foreign Minister.

Liberals Aiding in Hastening of Day of Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON—The conference called in Asheville, N. C., by Bishop James Cannon Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is strictly an anti-Tammany, anti-wet Democratic gathering, officials of the Anti-Saloon League explained.

The league, as such, will not be represented at the meeting it was called. However, some of the leaders who will participate in the conclave, among them Bishop Cannon, are unpaid officials of the league.

The gathering, according to the dry leaders, is for the purpose of taking stock of the situation, to spread anti-Tammany sentiment, they declare. The meeting will be strictly an invitation affair; lay leaders and not politicians participating.

Officials of the Anti-Saloon League declare that they have been informed that lists have been circulated in southern states in which "thousands of dry Democrats" have pledged themselves not to vote for the Democratic nominee, Governor Smith of New York.

It is to develop a leadership for the dry sentiment and to see that the dry vote is cast where it counts most that the meeting in Asheville is being held, it was said.

States that will be represented at the Asheville conference are Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, South and North Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee. Those participating, it was explained, will do so as Southern dry Democrats and not as representatives of any denominational or other organization.

Asheville Meeting Hopes to Organize Drys of the South

Called to Crystallize Anti-Wet, Anti-Tammany Sentiment, Say Dry Leaders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

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Commander Byrd Honored by Rouen

Bronze Plaque Commemorates His Landing on Normandy Coast on Ocean Flight

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK (AP)—Governor Smith has called on his chief opponent for the Democratic presidential nomination, James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, for aid in the coming campaign.

He wrote Senator Reed an invitation to go to Albany as his guest and confer on the campaign.

The Missouri Senator, who waged a strenuous campaign for the nomination only to be swept aside by the Smith landslide at Houston, publicly offered his aid to Governor Smith immediately after the latter's nomination.

Mr. Lafond made a brief presentation speech in which he said that the history of Normandy was closely connected with that of the United States, and that Commander Byrd will ever be remembered in Normandy as a heroic figure like their own cavalier de La Salle, who was the first to sail down the Mississippi River to its mouth.

Mr. Lafond invited the commander to visit Ver-sur-Mer in July, 1929, to unveil a monument which is to be erected on the exact spot where Commander Byrd landed on the shore. The commander promised to attend the ceremonies.

The plaque from Rouen bears the arms of the city, with the city, bridge and harbor in the background. On the other side, Rouen and a Norman farm are depicted.

"PLAY FAIR" IS KEY FOR "OUTERS" CODE

Good Manners Outdoors Invoked in Conservation Plea

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Your outdoor manners tell the world what you are when at home, according to the ethics drawn up for "outers" by Seth E. Gordon, conservation director of the Izaak Walton League of America.

This code, if followed even by 50 percent of the hordes taking to the outdoors this summer will "save from destruction our great natural playground," it is stated.

"What belongs to the public isn't your own—play fair," continues the code. "Respect the property of rural residents—ask before using it. Save fences, close gates and bars, go around planted fields. People, live-stock trees and birds were never meant to be target practice back-stops."

"Respect the law—catch enough legal fish to eat, then quit. Clean up your camp and don't litter the highways with trash. Leave flowers and shrubs for others to enjoy. Do your share to keep outdoor America beautiful."

FLIERS TAKE OFF FOR COLOGNE

DOORN, Hol. (AP)—Capt. Hermann Koehn, Baron von Huenefeld and Maj. James Fitzmaurice, ending a brief visit to the former Kaiser here, took off for Soesterberg, en route to Cologne.

The three transatlantic fliers flew over Doorn, circled the castle and threw out a message, while the former Kaiser and his family waved their adieux from the castle roof.

CONGESTION EASILY HANDLED AT PANAMA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Panama Canal may readily be enlarged to take care of any traffic increase probable within many years, according to Robert K. Morris, chief quartermaster of the Canal Zone, who has just arrived here on the Ancon, or the Panama Railroad Line.

An average of 20 vessels a day now pass through the canal, which has a capacity of 40 ships a day, he said.

With the installation of the proposed new dam and locks, the capacity of the canal will be so greatly enlarged, he said, that there will be no need for an additional canal for many years.

BELGIUM GIVES ORDER FOR BRITISH COAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Consolidation of 11 Pennsylvania electric power and light corporations with

NONANTUM PAD & PAPER CO.

829 Washington St., New Haven, Mass.

Agents Wanted in New England

100 Printed Envelopes \$1.00 Postpaid

200 Printed Sheets \$1.00 Postpaid

50 Plain Sheets \$1.00 Postpaid

Address and address printed on high-grade white bond paper, double-lined.

For advertising, business, social, etc.

FRENCH REVIVAL OF SEA POWER SEEN IN BIG LOAN

Senate's Acceptance of Credit for Merchant Marine Herald Coming Expansion

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—The passing by the Senate of a bill authorizing a 1,000,000,000-franc credit for the French merchant marine builders and the recent review by the French President of the navy off Le Havre have drawn attention conspicuously to France's new naval policies. Despite the fact that the French merchant marine transports today 50 per cent of all the imports to, and exports from, this country, as compared with 30 per cent before the war, and also despite the fact that France has now 18 shipbuilding yards in place of 15 then, construction of ships has not been maintained in proportion to this growth. Especially last year was the slump felt so severely that the Government has been forced to intervene.

Stump in 1927

During 1927 the French merchant fleet dropped in world tonnage from fourth to fifth place and in shipbuilding decreasing activity caused France to fall to eighth position. Building represented a renewal of less than 1 per cent of the total merchant fleet tonnage, which stood at 3,465,000 on Jan. 1, this year. Something radical must be done. One result was the assurance that all ships of French lines running from French ports to the colonies or foreign countries must be constructed in France. The latest move toward this measure is in the form of the 1,000,000,000-franc loan. This should mean greater shipyard activity than has been known for many years, and the world may expect a rapid growth of French merchant fleet tonnage.

The naval review by President Doumergue, which was given a long account in the press, was intended to impress the public with the strides made since the Washington Conference of 1922. This event marked irresistably the revival of French sea power, the weakness of which was exposed at Washington. Then the British Navy reported 73 per cent of the strength of 1914, and the French Navy only 50 per cent of its pre-war amount, whereas the Japanese and the United States navies increased 128 and 166 per cent, respectively, over their pre-war tonnage.

Voluntary Enlistments Increase

New French squadrons created since then constitute defensive forces of light, fast economical units, specially designed to guarantee the safety of France's 4,000,000 square miles of territory scattered over five continents, with 35,000 miles of sea communications.

The new ships seen at Le Havre were those of which any nation might be proud, and evidence of a national reaction to the new French naval measures is seen in the fact that voluntary enlistments have more than doubled between 1925 and 1927. France therefore may justly be said to have embarked upon an era of naval expansion more in keeping with its duties as a great power and its responsibilities as a possessor of the second largest colonial empire.

Chinese Leaders Hold Conference

All Agree on Demobilization of Huge Nationalist Armies — Agreement Is Come To

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEKING — Feng Yu-hsiang has entered Peking, thus dissipating the rumors of discord among the Nationalist leaders who joined in an impressive memorial service in the Buddhist temple on the western hills near Peking. Afterward there was an informal conference among the four principal Nationalist militarists Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang, Ye Hsi-shan and Li Sung-jen and a discussion was started concerning the gradual disbandment of the swollen Nationalist armies.

Chiang Kai-shek proposed the reduction of the various armies equally, releasing soldiers for the construction of roads, dykes and other state enterprises, limiting the army budget to two-fifths of the present total. The various war lords are understood to be sympathetic to the proposal and willing to begin demobilization, but very gradually.

NEW YORK (AP)—Frank W. Lee, Representative of the Chinese Nationalist Government in the United

States, received the following message from Shanghai under date of July 4:

Japanese troops have driven out the Chinese magistrate at Chinchuan and are threatening to expel the magistrates at Poshan, Tsingchow and other places along the Shantung Railway unless they depart within two days. The continued Japanese military occupation of Shantung is growing worse, and local conditions are drifting from bad to worse.

Co-operators Day Seen as Greatest Democratic Feast

Labor Leader Points to Big Membership as Sign of Growing Importance

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MANCHESTER — More societies than ever are celebrating International Co-operators Day, which, in accordance with a decision reached five years ago, is held on the first Saturday of July. The British Co-operative Union here, in common with every society of the 35 countries affiliated with the international alliance, has received a copy of the resolution for submission to the members, in which they "extend sincere co-operative greetings and good wishes to co-operators in all lands and look forward to the day when a great extension of international co-operative trading shall be the tangible expression of sentiments of international fraternity."

"We reiterate our pledge," the resolution continues, "to work consistently, both in the commercial and social spheres, to eliminate the causes of national rivalries, substitute the reign of law over the evil spirit of war, to which end we call for a real measure of international disarmament as a necessary step toward a permanent international peace, and, as we know that the desire for private profit and private advantage is most destructive to the spirit of peace and good will, we assert that international amity and industrial peace can be reached only through a mutual, associated effort, culminating in a true co-operative commonwealth."

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Co-operators' Day bids fair to become very soon the world's greatest democratic festival," according to Ramsay MacDonald, in an article to the Daily Herald. Features of the day are "processions of gayly decorated vehicles, children's sports, carnivals, musical festivals, public meetings, concerts, and all kinds of gatherings."

Mr. MacDonald added that latest figures show that membership in the British Isles reaches a total of 518,000. According to figures issued by the international alliance, affiliated societies throughout the world possess a membership of 45,000,000.

ITALO-HUNGARIAN TRADE PACT MADE

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The conclusion of a new commercial treaty between Italy and Hungary, which supersedes the provisional trade agreement signed three years ago, is hailed by the Fascist press as another link uniting the two friendly nations. This is the third trade agreement to be concluded by Italy during the last fortnight, the other two treaties being those with Persia and Estonia.

While the commercial agreement with Hungary does not differ much from other similar treaties, it has one important clause, which extends "most favored nation" treatment to all products of the two countries. Moreover, the new treaty places on a new footing the trade relations between Italy and Hungary, which, owing also to the special facilities offered by Italy to Hungary at Flume, will be greatly intensified.

LIBERAL PARTIES OF WORLD CONFER

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An international conference of members of Liberal parties has opened here, with delegates from Great Britain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland attending. Sir Charles Hobhouse presiding, said that Europe was halting between the

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Association of League of Nations' Societies, which has just concluded its sessions here. The congress also urged necessity of giving effect to the resolutions of the International Economic Conference.

The Argentine proposal for an international currency was rejected and the consideration of a scheme for an international bank of issue for colonial bonds was postponed. A special propagandist on behalf of League interests will be sent to South America.

British Wireless and Cables May Be Amalgamated

Imperial Conference Concludes Deliberations — Bill to Be Introduced in Parliament

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—After nearly six months' deliberation, the imperial wireless and cable conference composed of representatives of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, India and colonies and protectorates reached a unanimous decision this week to submit forthwith to the governments concerned recommendations for "establishing an efficient, cheap and rapid system of communication between the various parts of the British Empire."

The conference was called into being owing to the ruinous competition of the new beam wireless with the cable services with the view of the adoption of a common policy by the governments named. Premature press reports of certain features of the conference's findings circulated from time to time proved inaccurate. The Government, for instance, The Christian Science Monitor representative is reliably informed, if the recommendations are accepted will not participate in the scheme which contemplates the "formation of a purely commercial undertaking to finance and operate all cable and wireless systems owned or controlled by the Eastern Telegraph Company and its associated cable companies, and the Marconi Wireless Company, by the Italian seaplane, searched the waters and islands off the Norway coast for traces of the Amundsen expedition without success. He flew from Tromsø, where Amundsen started on June 18, past Hammerfest.

With Lieut. Einar-Paal Lundborg, Swedish flier, rescued from the ice floe on which he had been marooned with five Italia castaways since June 24, there was hope that the others would be taken off soon by planes.

Marconi will not be affected by the larger project but it seems likely that the boards of the two companies may be similarly composed. Under a unified management by a company of a public utility type it is felt that economies should be secured which are not obtainable under the present system. The proposed new company would be of titanic financial strength and able to undertake almost any form of development and expansion deemed necessary.

Sir John Gilmour, Secretary of State for Scotland, chairman of the conference, in closing the proceedings, said: "It is a matter of satisfaction that in view of the large issues and the many interests involved, we have been able to arrive at unanimity in putting forward our recommendations. It will now be for the governments concerned to consider these and decide whether they will be adopted in their entirety or not. Until such time as the governments may authorize its publication our report must of course remain secret. . . . Much of course is still to be done, even if our recommendations are approved, before they can be put into effect, but as a conference our task is concluded."

Sir Robert Borden Opens Model of League in Ottawa

Canadian Statesman Calls the Geneva Covenant World's Greatest Experiment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Ottawa's newly organized Model Assembly of the League of Nations, patterned after the original League, was formally opened at the City Hall, when about 70 young men representing various nations attended. Douglas Barlow, originator of the Model Assembly in Ottawa, and representing Nicaragua, was elected the first president.

The inaugural address was delivered by Sir Robert Borden, war-time prime minister of Canada, a strong advocate of the League of Nations. "It is imperative," said Sir Robert, "that the youth of a country should have confidence in the ideals and institutions of that country, and it is also important that they should take an unflagging interest in matters of national and international importance."

Referring to Canada's entrance to the League, he said: "Canada could not be content to sit in the lobby while some 20 nations, who had no part in the great conflict, sat around a table and framed the terms of peace." He called the League of Nations "the world's greatest experiment" and said that it was succeeding under almost insuperable conditions. He considered that the Model Assembly afforded ample proof of the fact.

The assembly was conducted with great dignity and decorum, in accordance with diplomatic etiquette, and showed an intimate knowledge of national and international affairs among these young leaders. Among the subjects discussed were the founding of an international university, the changing of the calendar into 13 months, censorship of the press, an international loan for Greece for refuge work, and the acceptance of the Kellogg proposal for disarmament.

EDUCATORS TO MEET IN ATLANTA IN 1929

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP) — The National Education Association will hold its 1929 convention in Atlanta, Ga., it was decided at the closing session of the annual meeting.

Frank Reynolds, Columbus, O., was re-elected to the executive committee, and Joseph Saunders, Newport News, Va., was made a member of the board of trustees. A. O. Eldredge, Cleveland, was elected Ohio member of the board of directors when R. J. Condon, Cincinnati, resigned.

Early Rescue of Airmen Expected

Fliers Will Try to Take Italia Crew Off Ice by Airplane

KINGS BAY, Spitzbergen (AP) — Captain Ravazzini, flying a large

Italian seaplane, searched the waters and islands off the Norway coast for traces of the Amundsen expedition without success. He flew from Tromsø, where Amundsen started on June 18, past Hammerfest.

With Lieut. Einar-Paal Lundborg, Swedish flier, rescued from the ice

floe on which he had been marooned with five Italia castaways since June 24, there was hope that the others would be taken off soon by planes.

ROME (AP)—The regular night radio report from the Citta di Milano at Spitzbergen confirms the rescue of Lieutenant Lundborg by a fellow Swedish aviator.

The message adds that the position of the five survivors of Gen. Umberto Nobile's polar expedition has not changed in the last 24 hours. The Russian ice-breaker Krassin is making slow progress toward the castaways, being 17 miles north of Cape Platen. This, however, is approximately 50 miles from the camp on the ice floe.

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New Company to Be Formed

"All the government properties, except the last-named which will be leased for a number of years will be sold outright to a new company to be formed. The present earnings of the various properties will constitute a standard revenue and any excess over this figure will be divided equally between the company and its customers, that is the telegraph users. The interests of the public will be protected by the creation of a special consultative body nominated by the different governments which will control the rates and decide upon the allocation of profits available for the lowering of charges."

A bill providing for a fusion of wireless and cable services is likely to be introduced before the House closes for the current session early in August. A combine with a capital of £53,800,000 is to be formed to merge the eastern and associated cable companies and the Marconi Company. The proposal is that the Post Office bear the service and its two transatlantic cables together with the Pacific Cable Board—owned jointly by the British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand governments—should be included in the consolidation.

Company of Great Strength
According to The Times, the merger arranged by the cable companies and

STEP FOR STATE POLICE TAKEN BY CALIFORNIA

Plan for Rural Force Expected to Be Embodied in Legislative Bill

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO—Should California adopt a rural police system? This is a question which has aroused much comment throughout the State since it was asked by the Commonwealth Club of California several months ago.

Study of eight state police departments in the United States, including the Pennsylvania Constabulary, has been made by the club.

A report and a summary of a plan of organization was submitted recently by Royle A. Carter, San Francisco attorney, who is chairman of his club's section on police. Although the organization has not formally endorsed the project, Mr. Carter was instructed to prepare a definite plan which, if approved, will probably be put before the State Legislature.

In general, the rural press has approved the survey, declaring that something should be done to promote better law enforcement in rural districts. Advantages of a unified state-wide police department were many, it is claimed.

Under the present system, each county is a unit, having no machinery to co-operate with other communities. The result is "handcuffing of the law," one writer declared. With means of transportation so rapid nowadays, the criminal can usually escape to another community, and close co-operation among policemen becomes difficult.

The state police system being under one head would also provide a more efficient method of investigation and identification, it is believed.

The entire force would be under a single commissioner appointed by the Governor, according to the plan advocated by Mr. Carter. The State would be divided into several districts, each with a superintendent in charge. The active operative force would consist of troops with a captain in command. Included among the principal functions would be crime repression and prevention by patrols and calls in rural districts; aid to rural communities in cases of disasters; game protection; fire prevention; detection of crime and policing of rural gatherings. The rural police would not be used to settle industrial disputes.

Farmers Lead in Planting

The largest increase in any one class of tree planters came from farmers and individual landowners, who planted 16,345,565 trees, an increase over the spring of 1927 of 772,740 trees.

Sportmen's clubs and other organizations planted 1,045,800 trees, an increase of 389,900. Industrial concerns planted 1,565,900.

Exclusive of regular school district forests, schools planted 165,400. Boy Scouts set out 120,400, and the State, including institutions and parks, 3,089,000.

The total spring planting was 19,484,515, which will be increased by State and other plantings in the fall by about 6,000,000 trees, making the largest year's planting since the reforesting movement began.

TENEMENT YOUTHS GUESTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Thirty-two children from "the Sidewalks of New York," the tenement district, will be entertained in Fauquier County, Va., beginning July 11. Mrs. Nina Helmer and Miss Harriett James constitute the committee charged with placing the children from the crowded sections of New York in Fauquier homes.

It is thought that a bill to establish the state or rural police system will be introduced at the legislative session two years later.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT SCHEME FOR CALLAO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIMA, Peru.—The work of improving the harbor of Callao to permit ships to dock instead of having to anchor a half mile off shore has been started. The reconstruction of the

John, With \$25,000 in \$100 Bills Bundled in Lap, Crosses New York

Packed Like Sandwiches, He Held the Treasure Lightly in Subway Trip, and When He Got His Farm He Paid Cash for It

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—John Bissotti got into the subway in the Bronx, found himself a seat and idly read the advertisements or such of them as he could understand. Across his knees was a package, about so long and so wide, wrapped in brown paper. It might have been a package of food; it might have been a package of shoes going to the shoe-maker's to be half-soled and heeled. It might have been any number of other things.

John rode the length of Manhattan Island with crowds surging in and out. When he reached Wall Street he got out and went to the office of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company where he had an appointment to meet George W. Levy, real estate broker.

"Here I am," said John. "I buy the farm today."

John began to unwrap the bundle that looked like a package of lunch or shoes. Mr. Levy's eyes widened as he saw package after package of \$100 bills piled side by side. There were 250 of them in all.

"I'm sorry I got such small bills," said John. "I don't like to make you so much trouble, but I couldn't get no bigger."

"And you brought all that money down in a bundle in the subway?" exclaimed Mr. Levy.

"Sure," said John Bissotti. "It's my money. I saved it myself, all this time. Why should I not take it where I want?"

John paid over the \$25,000 as the

purchase price of the farm—a little 100-acre place in Chelsea, a suburb of Beacon, on the Hudson River. It never occurred to him to pay part and take a mortgage on the property. The transaction was made out and dead ready for delivery. Just then John discovered that he had not brought enough money to pay for the charges of the title company and transfer fees. He was visibly disturbed and apologized profusely.

"But then perhaps this will do," said John as he dug into the recesses of an inside coat pocket and produced three \$100 Liberty bonds.

John Bissotti rode back in the subway and this time he had the dead for the farm in his pocket. He continued to read the advertisements or such of them as he could understand.

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COTTON MAKERS FIND ARTISTRY WIDENS MARKET

North Carolina Association
Holds Colorful Fashion
Show at Greensboro

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Finding new uses for cotton was the theme of the annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, held in the King Cotton Hotel in Greensboro, attended by 200 manufacturers from all parts of the State.

Speakers of note, including Ernest C. Morse, in charge of the new uses section of the Cotton Textile Institute; William W. Carmen, Jr., of the textile division of the United States Department of Commerce; H. F. Hermann of the National Alum & Chemical Company of New York, and Frederick M. Felder, managing director of the Associated Business Papers, Inc. of New York, talked at the various meetings of the association on different phases of the question.

The most colorful event was the annual banquet, cotton ball and fashion show. The banquet was styled the "New Uses Banquet," and something of the regard which this association's membership holds for its own product was learned from the fact that napkins used at the event were woven from cotton from the textile department of State College at Raleigh, and that the members wore badges woven from the same material at State College.

Artistic Cotton Costumes

After the banquet the cotton men, their wives and friends repaired to the ballroom, where attractive costumes exemplified the fact that when one adds an artistic touch to cotton goods it is perfectly possible to achieve the beauty desired in a finished garment. The ladies in costume staged a fashion show. "All King Cotton's Own," which resulted in prizes being awarded to first, Mrs. William Wilson, of Rock Hill, S. C.; second, Mrs. Charles G. Hill, of Winston-Salem, and third, Miss Frances Hardin, of Greensboro.

The attractiveness of the gowns bore out the statement made by Mr. Morse that those who set the pace in styles are leading with cottons this summer. According to Mr. Morse the new vogue for cotton is spreading so rapidly that there is good reason to expect even greater popularity than has been noted so far this season.

Mr. Morse declared in his speech that cottons are recognized as the smart fabric because so much is being done to design them artistically. Distinctive styles that are better adapted to cotton than to any other fabric are being designed by American mills and stylists.

Opportunities in Mills

In his discussion of methods for finding more uses for cotton, it was declared by Mr. Morse that much could be done within the cotton industry. The mills, he said, could easily furnish an outlet for much more cotton than is now being used, mentioning fabric belting, trucks and baskets, bags for starch, containers for groceries and other supplies in mill stores and bags for cement.

Interesting information concerning cotton and its uses was brought out by Mr. Carmen, who told the association that a survey made by the Department of Commerce had revealed that there are 135 basic cotton products, and that manufacturers of cotton have indicated approximately 1000 different uses for their product. This is one of the first jobs that his department undertook in getting at the real work of finding new uses for cotton, as officials felt that the most important step toward the desired end would be to find the progress which had already been made.

After finding out just how cotton is now used, Mr. Carmen declared that there is need for turning to related industries, studying them and taking advantages of the opportunities which they offer for finding new uses.

Color Playing Important Part

In his address Mr. Hermann told of the part that color is playing in this rapid growth of new uses for cotton. He declares that as one considers the new uses for cotton, one must contemplate seriously entering into a phase of manufacturing which is rather new to mills, which have specialized in staples such as ginghams, denims, and chambrays. Competent designers, according to Mr. Hermann, will be needed and many samples must be made before an occasional successful seller can be marketed.

Cotton, according to Mr. Hermann, seems to be more than holding its own for use for fabrics for the household, and it is a fact that the average small household today is more tastefully and colorfully decorated and equipped than ever before.

Gaily printed chintzes have replaced the simple white netting of former days. They require less washing, but more frequent replacing.

Material which is adapting itself to many uses because of its artistic possibilities.

Linen in the average homes have given way to cotton damasks for ordinary table use, and here many novelties are encountered. The plain white table cloths and napkins are today largely superseded by colored ones. Sheets and pillow cases are no longer white but, in many cases, must harmonize with their surroundings, Mr. Hermann said.

Makes Durable Floor Covering

Speakers at the convention declared that when dyed in fast colors, cotton has much to recommend it for floor covering. It is cheap and durable, adapting itself to almost any style of weave and color, is light in weight and easily cleaned.

It is now a generally accepted fact that for many purposes where strength is an important factor, rayon alone is not as successful as mixtures of cotton and rayon. There is, therefore, a development in fabrics based on mixtures of cotton and rayon, and true silk that promises much for the future.

Cotton is finding an ever-increasing use in the automobile industry.

It is used for shock absorbers, top bands, wire insulators, body lining cloths, upholstery, tire cords and fabrics—and these are just a few of the uses to which captains of the automobile industry have placed the staple.

Interesting facts in connection with the present standing of North Carolina's textile industry was brought out by the president, Charles G. Hill, of Winston-Salem, in his annual address to the body.

The new officers of the association are: President, T. H. Webb, Concord; first vice-president, J. H. Separk, Gastonia; second vice-president, W. D. Briggs, Raleigh; third vice-president, K. P. Lewis, Durham. Marshall, Jr., Charlotte, will continue to serve the organization as secretary-treasurer.

Unitarians Open School Institute

Eighth Annual Gathering in Session on Island Off New Hampshire

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STAR ISLAND, N. H.—In co-operation with the Department of Religious Education of the American Unitarian Association, the eighth annual Unitarian Church School Institute has been opened on Star Island, Isles of Shoals, 10 miles off the coast of New Hampshire. The institute was opened by Kenneth McDougal, administrative vice-president of the Unitarian Laymen's League.

Nearly 20 children, sons and daughters of delegates, constitute a model Sunday school class, one of the features of the meeting. Not only does this model class serve as a means of furthering better and more standard teaching of children, but it also serves as an instrument in teaching properly supervised play for youngsters under the direction of the Sunday school teacher.

One of the most colorful features of the institute will be the candle light service in the little 123-year-old stone church that stands upon the highest point of the rocky island. The service will be directed by Mrs. Isabel K. Whiting, the director of dramatic services in the school of religion of the historic Kings Chapel in Boston.

EMPEROR'S CARPET TO COME TO NEW YORK

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—"The Emperor's Carpet" made in the Court factory of the Safavid dynasty in Persia three centuries ago and given by Peter the Great to Leopold of Austria at the end of the seventeenth century, has sold at auction here for \$22,000 guineas, the purchaser being the New York International Art Galleries. This magnificent silk and wool fabric, embroidered with birds, flowers of the Orient, was in the possession of the Hungarian family at the time of the Austrian Revolution in 1821, when it passed to the State Museum at Vienna and was sold in 1925 by the Reparations Committee to the present vendors, Messrs. Behar, Haymann & Alexander.

ASTRONOMERS NOTE AIR OF INTERNATIONALISM

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE—The Minister of Education, Dr. Van Waszink, in welcoming the diplomat and savants to Leyden University where the International Astronomical Congress is in session, called attention to the atmosphere of internationalism now prevailing in Holland. The president of the Netherland Academy of Science said it had done everything in its power to bring together the former belligerents. Prof. de Slitter, president of the congress said he hoped that this, the largest astronomical congress ever held would foster a "truly international spirit." The speeches were delivered in French and English.

ASTRONOMERS ADMIT GERMANS AND RUSSIANS

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LEYDEN—The International Astronomical Congress adopted amendment to the by-laws of the Astronomical Union proposed by Great Britain and the United States to enable that Germans and Russians now attending as guests be invited by the effect.

The president of the congress for the first time spoke in German when in opening the ordinary session he addressed the German astronomers, thanking them for their helpful presence. The new body has taken over the work of the former international solar union.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A ballot of the American section of the Lancashire cotton trade on the subject of the reintroduction of short time failed to give the necessary 90 per cent in favor of the proposal. The committee on the state of trade appointed by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners meets on Tuesday to consider the situation afresh.

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The Florida Times-Union has the largest circulation of

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS H. N. WILLS DEFENDS TITLE

Retains Women's British Tennis Singles Champion-
ship in Straight Sets

WIMBLEDON, Eng. (AP) — Miss Helen N. Wills, American tennis star, retained her British championship in the women's singles at Wimbledon today, defeating Señorita Alvaro de Alvarez, brilliant young Spanish player, before a great crowd which included the King and Queen, 6-2, 6-3.

The Spanish girl made a wonderful effort in the second set and had a three-love lead before the champion headed and ran out six straight games. Señorita Alvarez extended Miss Wills to a greater effort than she has been forced to exert before this year. The American, who had a fast, sharp backhand and sent many low, skimming shots skimming past the nets, until the middle of the second set, when her game suffered a collapse.

Lacks Usual Accuracy

The champion's heavy artillery finally brought surrender. Miss Wills was not her usual accurate self in the first set and part of the second, many of her shots intended for the net going out. Once she lost the proper range, she pounded the weakening Spanish defenses until she got her victory.

The crowds that jammed around the grass courts shortly before play opened were so thick that spectators were obliged to get into the stadium.

Miss Wills and Señorita de Alvarez had five minutes' practice. The American girl was dressed all in white and Señorita de Alvarez had a touch of color in a flaming orange bandage. Miss Wills took the first game on her service.

King George and Queen Mary arrived just before play started for the second game and Miss Wills stood at attention while the Spanish señorita made a curtsey.

Señorita Alvarez then took the second game from 30, but the American girl went into a 2-to-1 lead after a long deuced game which Miss Wills finally took on a service ace.

The Spanish girl was playing well and the crowd's sympathies were markedly with her, because Miss Wills was expected to outclass her completely.

Spanish Girl Plays Well

The fourth game went to the Spanish girl who was playing beautifully, scoring several fine shots off the champion and the galleries roared for her when she finished the set and passed. Miss Wills perfectly. The score in games was now 2 and 2, but the champion steadied, took the fifth game on her own service and then broke service for the first time to take the lead 4 to 2. In the seventh game, Señorita Alvarez had the chance point, but failed to close it when Miss Wills came through to even the points and then later to score powerful aces to win.

With the game score tied in the second set, the American girl swept irresistibly. She took the seventh game handily and then kept the eighth after a long desperately fought duel which was carried to deuce. The ninth and final game was easier, the champion taking the game at love and with the set and match, 6-3. The match

First SET

Miss Wills 4 2 7 1 4 4 4 4—22—6

Senorita Alvarez 1 4 5 4 2 4 2—23—2

SECOND SET

Miss Wills 0 2 2 4 5 4 4 6—31—6

Senorita Alvarez 4 4 4 1 3 0 1 4—21—3

Mrs. M. Holcroft Watson and Miss Peggy Saunders won the women's double championship by defeating Misses Emyrtrude Harvey and Eileen Bennett, 6-2, 6-3.

Horn and Jacques Bougon, French Davis Cup team, won the men's championship in straight sets from Gerald L. Patterson and J. B. Hawkes, Australian veterans, 13-11, 6-4, 6-4.

FRENCH COURT FINES TENNIS FEDERATION

Outgrowth of Federation's Re-
fusal to Pay Taxes Levied

PARIS (AP) — Paris tennis fans, unable to attend the championship finals at Wimbledon, gathered in force at the Seine tribunal to hear a judge sentence the French Tennis Federation to pay a fine of 231,524 francs to the French Treasury.

The case was the outgrowth of the refusal of the federation to pay taxes levied upon music halls, theaters and other entertainment places. It has been a tradition for several months. It was a coincidence that the decision in which tennis officials say may ruin tennis in France was handed down at a moment when two Frenchmen were playing for the tennis supremacy of Great Britain.

The French Federation demurred payment, claiming that tennis receipts came from the public and not from taxation gate receipts of organizations with the aims of developing sports and physical education as military preparation. The court ruled that tennis failed to fulfill the last named.

McDONALD LEADS FIELD

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP) — Robert G. MacDonald, 21, from Arden Park, carrying the colors of the Trans-Valley Club of Buffalo, led a field of 107 golfers in the first 36 holes of the state open championship, held during the week of 138. MacDonald circled the 18-hole layout of the Onondaga Club with a 70 in the morning and 102 in the afternoon, and scored a 68 in the afternoon. W. C. Hagen got away to a poor start in the morning round when he scored a 77 in the afternoon, a new record for the course. Hagen put together a 33 and 55, five strokes under perfect figures for his first two rounds. His total for the two rounds was 146 and he was tied for third place with William MacFarlane, Oak Ridge pro, former national champion. MacFarlane had 1-72-166.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

RESULTS FRIDAY

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	43	34	.558
Montreal	35	41	.542
Rochester	41	36	.532
Reading	38	34	.523
Baltimore	40	39	.519
Newark	40	40	.518
Buffalo	34	41	.453
Jersey City	29	41	.372

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

RESULTS FRIDAY

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	47	33	.588
Kansas City	44	37	.542
Minneapolis	42	38	.532
Toledo	43	37	.528
St. Paul	43	38	.521
Minneapolis	40	40	.516
Columbus	27	52	.342

RESULTS FRIDAY

Tryouts Indicate United States Team Has Strength

Wykoff Features, Winning 100-Meter Dash in Olympic Record Time—Paddock Shut Out—World Mark Equaled

That the United States is going to be represented by one of the strongest track and field teams that has ever been entered in the Olympic Games is evident from more certain and the results of the tryouts this afternoon on Soldiers Field, Boston, are expected to add still more to the evidence toward that fact which was brought out in the preliminaries Friday afternoon.

With the possible exception of the 16-pound hammer throw, the javelin, the steeplechase and the 100-meter dash, the performances at Friday's tryouts were of the highest order and some of the athletes showed that they are not only able to equal the best performances in their specialties, but that under favorable conditions, they can better the existing marks.

In addition to the final winners, alternates are to be named, probably

championship)—Won by Harry Hinkel, New York; C. Alfred, Boston, second; A. A. third; Irving Farber, New York, fourth. Time—21m. 49½s.

3000 METERS—STEEPLECHASE

First Heat—Won by Max J. Dalton, New Haven College, Russell, Boston, second; Charles A. New York, second; P. J. Little, Indiana University, third. Time—53½s.

Second Heat—Won by John L. Montgomery, University of Pennsylvania; William O. Spencer, Chicago A. C., second; Walter A. Green, New York, third. Time—53s.

110-METER HURDLES

First Round Trials

First Heat—Won by John S. Collier, Brown University; Leighton W. Dye, Los Angeles A. C., second; Morris O. Penquite, Cornell University, third. Time—15s.

Second Heat—Won by Weems O. Bass Jr., New York A. C., D. C. Cooper, Madison, Conn., second; Lloyd S. Welsh, Los Angeles A. C., third. Time—15s.

Third Heat—Won by J. Ross Nichols, Stanford University; Dwight L. Kans, Ohio Wesleyan University, second; Charles Kaster, Fresno State College, third. Time—15s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Stephen E. Anderson, University of Washington; E. M. Wells, Boston A. C., second; D. C. Kinney, Chicago A. C., third. Time—15s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Charles D. Werner, Illinois A. C.; Clarence C. West Jr., Stanford University, second; Earl C. McDonald, Boston A. A., third. Time—15s.

Sixth Heat—Won by Charles L. Webb, Los Angeles A. C., one of the fastest sprinters of all time and holder of the present world's record of 10-2.5s., for the distance, was eliminated in the first semifinal heat.

Seventh Heat—Won by Arthur H. Tressell, University of Michigan; E. Ring, New York A. C., second; Elmo Caruthers Jr., Cornell University, third. Time—15s.

Fourth Round Trials

First Heat—Won by J. Ross Nichols, Leighton W. Dye, second. Time—15s.

Second Heat—Won by John S. Collier; Eber M. Wells, second. Time—15s.

Third Heat—Won by O. Bass Jr., Morris O. Penquite, second. Time—15s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Stephen E. Anderson; D. C. Kinney, second. Time—15s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Carl E. Ring; Charles L. Webb, second. Time—15s.

Semifinal Heats

First Heat—Won by Leighton W. Dye; John S. Collier, second; Weems O. Bass Jr., third. Time—15s.

Second Heat—Won by J. Ross Nichols, Eber M. Wells, second. Time—15s.

Third Heat—Won by O. Bass Jr., Morris O. Penquite, second. Time—15s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Stephen E. Anderson; D. C. Kinney, second. Time—15s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Carl E. Ring; Charles L. Webb, second. Time—15s.

Sixth Heat—Won by Arthur H. Tressell, University of Michigan; E. Ring, New York A. C., second. Time—15s.

Final Heat—Won by Charles L. Webb, Los Angeles A. C., one of the fastest sprinters of all time and holder of the present world's record of 10-2.5s., for the distance, was eliminated in the first semifinal heat.

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British and American Pressmen Honor Lord Burnham in London

Amusing Tilt Between Prime Minister and Members of the Cabinet Whose Incursion Into the Field of Magazine Writing Has Recently Aroused Protest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Nearly 500 people connected with the British and American Press gathered at the Savoy Hotel recently at a luncheon given by the Institute of Journalists to do honor to Viscount Burnham on his retirement from newspaper ownership and on his return from India, where he had been a member of the government commission inquiring into its constitution.

R. D. Blumenfeld, editor of the London Daily Express, was in the chair, and most of the leading newspaper proprietors and editors in the British press were present, together with Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, Lord Birkenhead, Secretary for India, and other members of the Government.

The menu was contained in a reproduction of the Daily Telegraph and Courier of June 29, 1855, as the great newspaper which has now been taken over by Sir William and Sir Gomer Berry from Lord Burnham was then called. During the proceedings a large clock, requiring two husky attendants to carry it, was presented to Lord Burnham by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the case being made by Chippendale, while the timepiece was made in 1770 at a clockmaker's shop opposite the present offices of the Daily Telegraph in Fleet Street.

Lord Burnham in the course of his speech said he looked upon a newspaper as "a pillar instead of a power."

Mr. Baldwin in reviewing the versatile activities of Lord Burnham in many fields, made facetious reference to the fact that no newspaper had ever asked him (Mr. Baldwin) to write a paid article (though readers of the Monitor will remember that Mr. Baldwin did this journal the compliment of sending a message which was published in its British Industrial Supplement June 1, 1926.)

"I am now a sexagenarian," said the Prime Minister. "My colleagues (with a glance at Lord Birkenhead, sitting beside him) are popular and in request. I have never had a single offer of any kind to make a single contribution of any kind on any subject to the press. I am not of a jealous nature, yet sometimes when I read what I believe has been solicited and rewarded with a remuneration which seems to me of full value, I can't help feeling that if I tried I might produce something that might be worth at least, if not a penny a line, a penny a mile."

African Scenes in Memorial to Dr. Livingstone

Sculpture Illustrates Life of Famous Pioneer and Will Be of Concrete

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDINBURGH—A novel feature of the Scottish National Memorial to David Livingstone is to be a series of sculpture-tableaux illustrating his life's work, which are to be placed in the home in which he was born in Blantyre. The first floor of the tenement is to be opened up into what will be known as the "Livingstone Gallery." The regularly spaced bed recesses in the various rooms (used for Scotland for "box beds" and no longer encouraged by housing crusaders) are being retained to hold the series of tableaux. The tableaux are unique in sculpture and may be said to adapt this art to the modern conditions of the cinema. They are shown under artificial lighting, which intensifies the dramatic effect.

The series begins with "Vision" and then comes "Truth," where the explorer is seen expounding the gospel. The African types seen in profile are extraordinarily well done, and the figure of Livingstone seated under the roof of a native hut is remarkably convincing. Made in reinforced concrete, the figures will be indefinitely durable. This memorial has the merit not only of commemorating the man, but of giving a vivid impression to the generations to follow of the nature, aims and inspirations of his travels. In collaboration with the architects of the memorial, F. Mears and Carus Wilson, the tableaux are being designed and made by C. Pilkington Jackson and colored by Campbell Mackie of Glasgow.

It is hoped that the tableaux will be presented by the various societies which livingstone was associated. Five have already been promised, including one by King Khamas's tribe in Africa. This native king, whose father asked the missionary explorer for "medicine to take away his angry proud heart," has telegraphed, offering to bear the cost of a picture.

The National Memorial is progressing and the work of restoration of the house has begun. Ten acres of fine land have been acquired and in a district which has been made ugly by pits and factories there will be a beauty spot on the banks of the Clyde open to the public. Funds have poured in from all over Scotland—over 1100 Sunday schools having raised £1750, but a sum of £4000 is still required. Recently a group of Parsee gentlemen who met Livingstone in 1864 sent £500 toward the scheme. These gifts are proof of the fact that Livingstone's life history is a religious asset of the world.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS FOR MOUNT ISA MINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRISBANE, Queensland—"The world has not witnessed the discovery of any new deposits of prime magnitude

other than Mount Isa in recent years, and it is believed in many quarters that this great field, which is attracting more than ordinary interest, will help to offset the progressive exhaustion of many of the world's oldest and greatest mines." This hopeful view of the recently discovered Mount Isa silver-lead field in the Central West of Queensland was made by H. Marshall, Undersecretary for Mines, in a review of the mining activities of Queensland for last year.

Mr. Marshall pointed out that the total value of the mineral production of Queensland, including gold, was £1,645,991, compared with £1,608,741 in 1926, an increase of £37,250 for last year. The tin yield last year was £193,774, compared with £174,147 in 1926. The value of copper won in 1927 was £218,842, against £73,591 in 1926.

Britain and Persia Near Solution of Serious Problems

Several Disputes Between the Two Countries Settled by Agreement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The recent signature of an agreement covering several of the disputes in which Persia and Great Britain have been engaged for some time raises the hope here that a settlement will soon be reached of the other contentious issues between the two countries and between Persia and her neighbor, Irak. The agreement covers the vexed question of capitulations, the future use of Persian air and airdromes by Imperial Airways on the England-Iran route.

Old Gravrance Arranged

Another "incident" which has recently been settled centered round the Persian demand for the withdrawal of some Irak customs officials from the Persian island of Abadan. The island of Abadan, which is admittedly Persian territory, lies right athwart the "Shat-el-Arab," which is the name given to the two rivers of Mesopotamia from their confluence at Basrah down to the mouth. The disputes had a counterpart in 1923 when the Persian authorities placed an armed seagoing launch opposite Fao, a customs post on Irak territory facing Abadan, with orders to prevent ships calling at Fao or paying customs dues.

This particular dispute was soon disposed of by the removal of the Irak officials from the shore to a near-by boat, but a settlement is still far from being reached in a number of other questions. The origin of most of these dates back to 1922, when Great Britain successfully sponsored the candidature of Feisal of Mecca for the post of King in Irak.

Another bone of contention between Irak and Persia is the fact that the nomadic tribesmen on the frontier live sometimes on one side of the border and sometimes on the other. And they do not always live at peace. When there is trouble, the losers frequently take refuge from Irak justice on Persian soil and vice versa.

SIR KHAZAL KHAN
One dispute centers round Sir Khazal Khan, the paramount Sheik of Mohammerah. This ruler, who was noted for his friendliness to Great Britain, had been practically independent, but in April, 1925, he and his two sons were suddenly arrested by order of the Shah of Persia and taken away to Teheran, where they still remain. The charge against him was that he had instigated rebellion against the central

government.

"There were and are no civil laws concerning marriage," says Dr. Straus. "The religious courts only have jurisdiction in this matter. In an interview with the Rabbinical Court we presented these statistics, demanding a minimum age of marriage of 16 for girls, and we were promised that no license would be issued to girls below that age.

"Another promise to have the age of contracting parties entered in the Jewish marriage contract has, as far as we know, never been carried out.

"In Moslem countries like Egypt the minimum legal age for marriage was fixed at 16 years for girls more than two years ago. Nothing availed. We were told that we could have the law amended in the sense we had proposed if all the three religious communities of this country would petition for such amendment. It seems to us that the first and foremost paragraph in the protective legislation of children ought to be and must not be protection in trades and industries, which do not yet exist here, but against the very real danger, physical, mental and moral, of child marriage."

GREAT EXPECTATIONS FOR MOUNT ISA MINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRISBANE, Queensland—"The world has not witnessed the discovery of any new deposits of prime magnitude

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The Bahrain group of islands in

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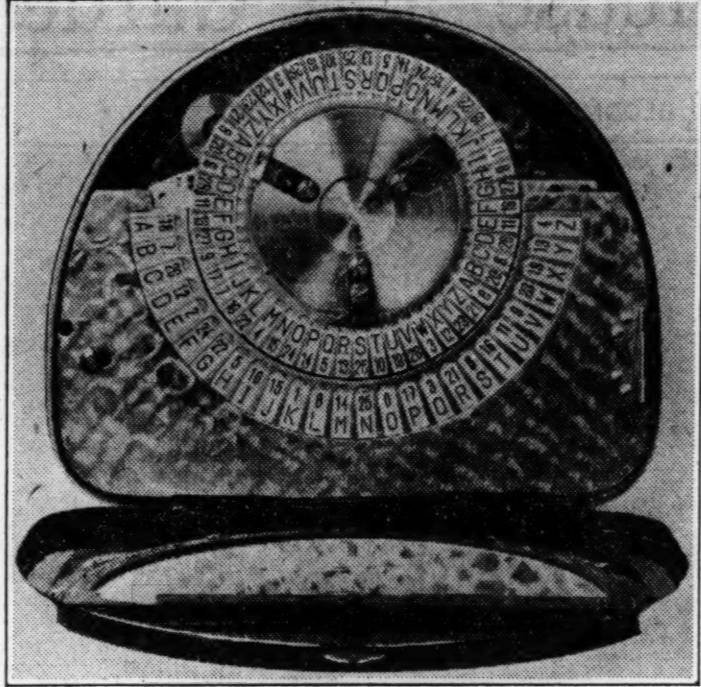
France has been absorbing only 6.5 per cent of Haitian exports, despite the fact that more than 70 per cent of the exports reach Europe via the French port of Havre. This situation the Haitians are sure can be improved. They purpose also to establish in Paris a permanent museum of Haitian products and also to prepare a traveling exhibition for the provinces. While the chamber is essentially commercial, it has, nevertheless, a certain political and cultural interest for the Haitians desire to weld together as closely as possible every link that joins the two republics. In no capital are Haitians received with more warmth than in Paris.

DEBATING CONTEST IN CHINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PEKING—Preliminary contests were held here recently to select the 12 debaters who are to participate in the annual oratorical meet at Tsinghua College. The speeches are given in both English and Chinese and the following are among the subjects chosen for the debates: Tariff Autonomy for China, the Mission of Chinese Youths, the Opium Problem and a Proposed Foreign Policy for China.

The new chamber of commerce will assume all the functions usual to such a body, becoming an information bureau on almost any topic of interest to the merchants and industrialists particularly of the two states. There is undoubtedly a close bond of affection between the peoples of France and Haiti. As A. Berwin pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, they have the same language, the same religion, and the same theory of democratic government. During the

Cryptic Writing Develops Into Fine Art



By Courtesy of the Marconiophone Co.

NEW CIPHERING MACHINE

By This System Any Code Is Determined by a Key Group of One Number and Two Letters. These May Be Verbally Communicated and Need Never Be Written. The Loss of Any Machine Would Thus Be Immortal. The Number of Key Groups May Be Estimated by Millions. If Leakage of One Group Is Suspected, It May Be Changed Daily on a Prearranged Plan, Where Absolute Secrecy Is Imperative. Messages May Be Coded by Any System and Then Ciphered by This Machine.

Ciphering Machine Defies Detection From the Outside

Russian Engineer Invents Machine Said to Insure Absolute Secrecy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Marconi-Kryha ciphering machine is the invention of A. von Kryha, a Russian engineer resident in Germany. Semicircular in shape and rather smaller than a portable typewriter, this machine is an instrument for translating any document into a form in which it can be openly transmitted, with the assurance that no person, however clever he may be at deciphering, will be able to do so unless he has the machine and the key.

The ordinary risks attaching to a code are absent, for with the Kryha the code is determined by a key group consisting of one number and two letters, which may be verbally communicated to the persons concerned and need never be written. The loss of a machine would thus be immaterial. The number of key groups possible is so great that if 10,000,000 persons had standard ma-

chines, each would have 90,000,000 codes at his command without duplicating any of the others. If leakage of a key group is suspected it can be altered daily on a prearranged plan.

Part of the machinery of this simple but ingenious instrument consists of a gear wheel on which the teeth can be spaced in any way desired, that is, in groups of any number of teeth. Thus in the case of a large organization using a number of machines these gear wheels could be specifically spaced. The mechanism is such that a letter occurring more than once in any message is represented by a different letter each time that it occurs in the cipher. This holds good, however long the message may be. Thus the two words "British Empire" appear as "GQAGP KIGTXD." The letter "I" appearing three times in the text is differently represented each time in the cipher, while "G" which occurs three times in the cipher, represents a different letter each time in the text.

In the case of long messages these may be coded by any standard code and then ciphered by the Marconi-Kryha machine if absolute secrecy is desired.

chines, each would have 90,000,000 codes at his command without duplicating any of the others. If leakage of a key group is suspected it can be altered daily on a prearranged plan.

PARIS—Astronautics: this new word has been coined by French natural scientists to mean interplanetary or interstellar navigation, and an Astronomical Commission has been created to study seriously the problem of traveling from the earth to another planet.

This commission is made up of no fantastic idealists. It was established by one of the most eminent groups in France, namely, the Société Astronomique de France. Last year, one of their members, Robert Esnault-Pelterie, delivered a remarkable address envisaging the possibility, at a date sooner than the public generally imagines, of interplanetary voyages. Jules Verne wrote of a party being shot up toward the moon and of arriving back safely on our planet. M. Esnault-Pelterie has argued along similar lines and with such soundness that he has succeeded in convincing the Société Astronomique that a committed might well be appointed to work sedulously on this problem.

The "Commission d'Astronautique" is made up of such distinguished Frenchmen as Robert Esnault-Pelterie, André Hirsch, J. H. Rosny, E. Fichot, president of the Astronomical Society of France, and General Ferrié and General Charbonnier, among others. M. Hirsch has founded the "Prize Ros-Hirsch" by which until 1930 the sum of 5000 francs will be given annually to the author of the best original work on the phase of astronautics which will contribute to the final settlement of the question of how to go from here to the moon or to Mars. At a time when the Germans are busy experimenting

French Savants Are Studying Interplanetary Navigation

Modern "Jules Verne" Envisages Possibility of Traveling to Other Planets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Astronautics: this new word has been coined by French natural scientists to mean interplanetary or interstellar navigation, and an Astronomical Commission has been created to study seriously the problem of traveling from the earth to another planet.

M. Fichot, in recent bulletin of the Astronomical Society, has this to say in speaking of astronauts: "The least progress realized in any direction whatever can have for the future of humanity incalculable consequences."

BIG CHEMICAL FIRMS IN FRANCE TO MERGE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—An important merger of French chemical firms is announced. The Usines du Rhône and Poulen Frères companies after some years of competition have decided to join together, with a capital of 63,000,000 francs, and to be called the Société des Usines Chimiques Rhône-Poulen.

As a result of this union large economies are anticipated, besides the gain which will come from a collaboration of the former staffs of the two groups. It is anticipated as a result of this move that Swiss chemicals will be imported less into France, but that in return the Swiss industries are to be given wider scope in such markets as those of the Far East.

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House and Garden

Midsummer Work in the Care of the Garden

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITH the passing of the spring phase of the garden and its many colorful displays, a time comes when the dry season brings problems of summer care. Rapid growth of weeds, staking of plants and the necessity of frequent watering challenges the gardener to continued effort as interest may tend to lag. From March until June the pageant has passed in review and daffodils have been followed in succession by tulips, irises and peonies.

When the summer phase of the garden is reached there is perhaps no single display quite as engaging as these and the ardor of the gardener may therefore cool somewhat. However, if he has planned in an effective way to bridge over the gap with summer blooming perennials and annuals, the garden may still be full of interest.

In central Washington and other interior regions with an arid climate watering on account of the rapid evaporation is necessary to keep things growing. Sprinkling is not the ideal method for perennial borders, but there is no practicable way of avoiding it. Furrow irrigation is more desirable, but it is not possible to use it except in the cutting garden where the flowers are grown in rows.

In the Middle of the Day

Sprinkling has a tendency to bring things down, while otherwise the plants would stand up pretty well. Also it encourages mildew, especially on pansies, certain roses and delphiniums. The business man is so inclined to come home from work in the evening and get busy with the hose, as a result of which the plants go into the night wet, a condition favorable to the development of mildew.

Pansies should be watered in the middle of the day, as the leaves then dry quickly and the ground about the plants will be comparatively dry by night. A little thoughtfulness in this regard will save trouble.

The amateur might do well to avoid the varieties of roses that are prone to mildew. Such are Crimson Rambler, Killarney, Her Majesty and certain others. Overhead watering in the evening is very likely to bring out to its development and the variety disposed of this fungus.

late in the evening when the heat of the day is ahead is a better time. The bush roses do best if grown by themselves and irrigated in furrows.

Sprinkling may serve the useful purpose of washing the dust off the foliage in the perennial border, but that should not be necessary often. Many flowers are faded by water

from overhead, especially on bright days, and they often lose in luster and grace by such a method of watering. The writer never lets water strike irises when in flower, hence during the three weeks when they are in their glory the water is allowed to run freely from the hose in the iris garden without the use of a nozzle.

Evening Sprinkling for Lawn

Although sprinkling in the evening is clearly taboo for roses and any plant that tends to develop mildew, it is especially satisfactory for the lawn. The habit should, therefore, be formed of watering perennial borders in the daytime and the lawn in the evening.

Every garden should supply all household need for cut flowers throughout the summer. It is possible ordinarily to cut some in the perennial border, but as plenty of color is desirable there, it is advisable to provide a cutting garden where gladioli, China asters, marigolds, calendulas and other flowers may be grown. These should be planted in rows and in regard to cultivation and irrigation treated as vegetables. Here furrow irrigation is by all means the proper method, and it should be followed by cultivation, that is, hoeing and raking. One such cultivation will save one irrigation and the plants will be better for it.

To Conserve Moisture

The mulch made by hoeing and raking conserves moisture and promotes aeration of the soil. In the perennial border cultivation obviously is not practicable, and one must depend upon continued watering to supply the moisture needed.

He who has been thoughtful enough to work decayed vegetable matter into the ground in spring or the previous autumn will have a soil that is mellow and which, when summer comes, will be retentive of moisture. Sprinkling tends to compact the soil, a condition which is not conducive to the best growth of plants. However, if the soil contains plenty of humus, it will be mellow and not inclined to bake.

In an arid region it is advisable not only to spade rotted manure into the soil but to spread some on the surface as a mulch to conserve moisture. Plants with us do well with such treatment.

Extra Feeding

A little extra feeding of plants during the season of active growth will be well repaid. This especially applies to gladioli as the spreading of manure into the soil previous to planting is not a good practice.

It is better to withhold such fertilizer until the gladioli are well along and settled warm weather has come.

It may then be scattered thinly in the irrigation furrows and the water percolating into the soil will carry the fertilizer elements to the roots. For this purpose finely ground sheep manure is excellent, and it is usually available in the West. It may be applied at the rate of one pound to 30 feet of row.

Nitrate of soda may be used in

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

Home As Museum Adjunct

By DOROTHY GRAFLY

MUSEUMS the country over are creating period rooms in which, for the education and entertainment of the public, they are assembling articles of furniture contemporary with the date of the interior. This synthetic process of display is undoubtedly correct historically, but humanly almost unbearable.

How many homes are there in the United States that can boast interiors exactly contemporaneous with the furnishings? How many families who have lived in this country over a period of 100 years or more have failed to amass a somewhat heterogeneous collection of articles eloquent not of one period but of the various periods through which members of the household have lived, and equipped themselves?

In fact no period has ever ended abruptly and conclusively. Rather has it merged through the union of old ideas of design with the new from a transitional decade to the more complete change in pattern and environment.

An Actual 200-Years-Old Home

A monument to this gradual change in the conditions of living has been opened to the public as a unique museum in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. There, removed stone by stone from its original site near Harrowgate station in Frankford, the old Morris home Cedar Grove, more than 200 years old, now stands as silent evidence of the life of America from colonial days to the end of the nineteenth century.

It is the gift of Lydia Thompson Morris to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, and constitutes a link in the colonial chain of old houses being reconditioned as supplementary museums under the direction of Fiske Kimball, architect, and director of the Pennsylvania Museum.

Miss Morris had known Cedar Grove when it was the home of her own people. She had played in its halls. She knew where every stick of furniture had been placed, and she saw to it that nearly as is humanly possible, the old house should be reassembled and restored, as a genuine human monument to actual conditions and actual taste during 200 years of American life.

At first it was a mere box of a thing, with a gable roof, erected in 1721 by Elizabeth Coates Paschal, daughter of the land's original owner and settler, Thomas Coates, and her husband, Isaac Paschal. Then the ancient dwelling could boast scarcely more than four rooms, extremely simple in the treatment of walls, overmantels and paneling.

The furniture of this early period was equally unpretentious, and there still remain, throughout the house, vestiges of this beginning in the old Windsor chairs.

The Chambers and Their Contents

Above stairs the field bed in Elizabeth Paschal's little bedroom, nestled into its alcove, flaunts its glazed chintz matched by the hangings at the windows. As linen chests there are two bracket footed chests of drawers; while a pair of Windsor side chairs, and—by the severely simple fireplace—a warming pan complete the furnishing. Although almost severe in effect, this little old room is undoubtedly luxurious compared with its very earliest stages.

The Hepplewhite style is everywhere apparent, at first of somewhat early workmanship, then growing richer in design and developing graceful fluted posts rising from the foot to support a scalloped tester

FOUND IN TENTERDEN TOWN HALL'S CELLAR

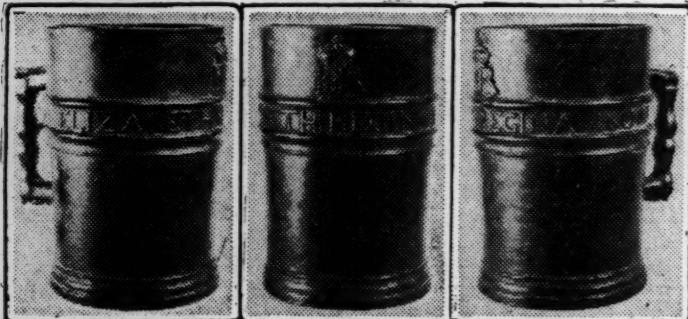


Photo by Courtesy of the Mayor of Tenterden

"Elizabeth Regina 1601"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

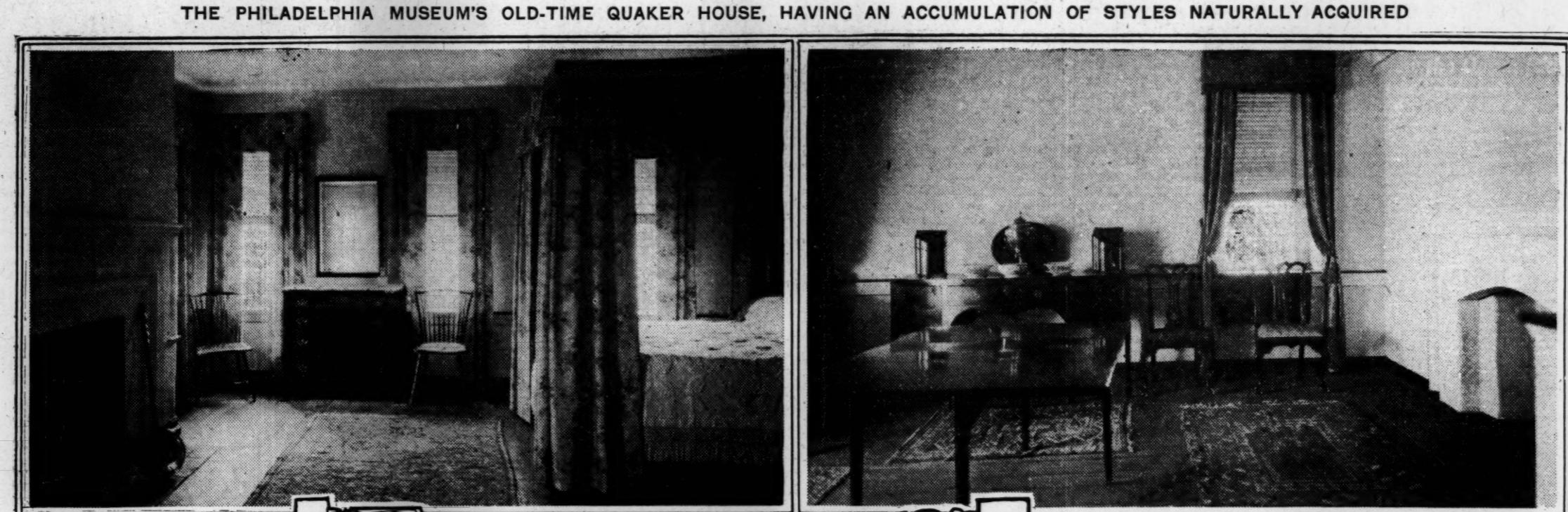
London
THE door of the office opened and a man came in, his hat in one hand and a packet in the other. He said he had something of interest to show us and a story to tell. We invited him to be seated, and waited expectantly.

He was all aglow with the excitement of first-hand evidence; with the details of a recent discovery in which he himself had participated. Here, in short, were the particulars of the contents of the boxes made.

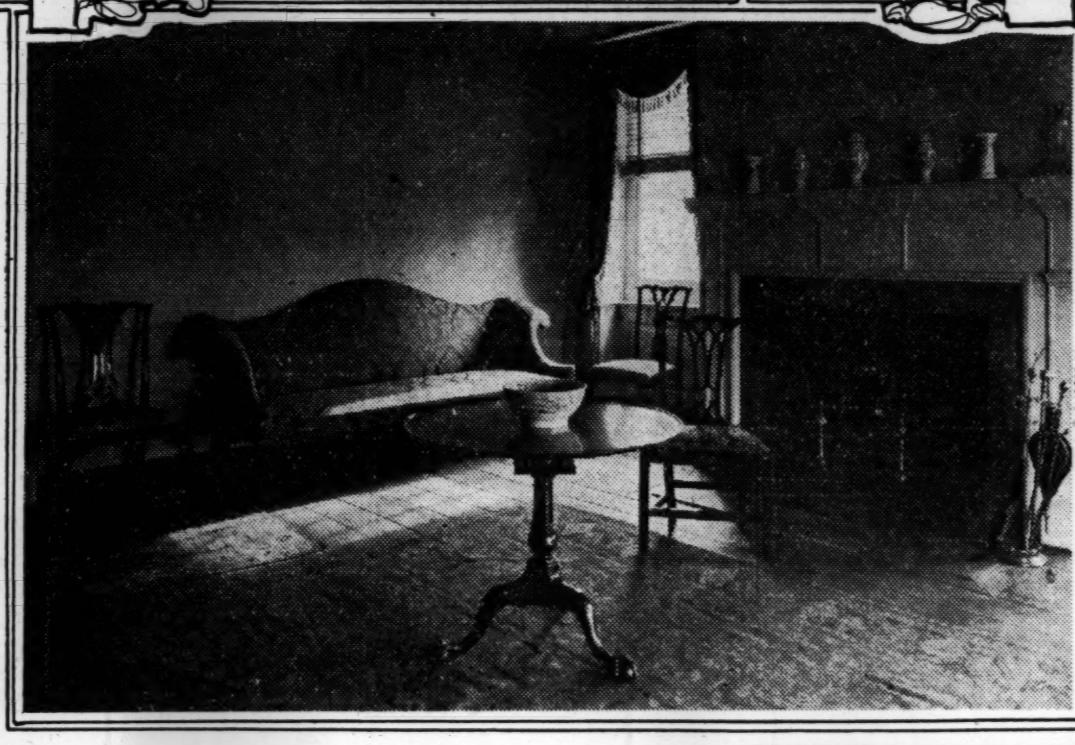
The Elizabethan measure was shown to a London expert who, after careful examination, pronounced it to be, in his opinion, genuine. Photographs were then taken, showing the measure from three different angles. These, said our visitor, smiling with satisfaction, "I have brought along for your paper."

We thanked him with genuine appreciation, feeling that we ourselves had participated in the discovery of a "find" of quite peculiar interest.

Down in the basement of the Town Hall, to which the workmen engaged on the installation had to repair, two old boxes were discovered, securely and effectively locked, since no one could produce keys. After some consultation the borough surveyor decided to have the locks picked.



THE PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM'S OLD-TIME QUAKER HOUSE, HAVING AN ACCUMULATION OF STYLES NATURALLY ACQUIRED



Photographs by Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Museum

Three Interiors From "Cedar Grove," an Eighteenth-Century Mansion Built in the Frankford District of Philadelphia. It Has Now Been Moved to a New Location Near Memorial Hall

End of London, I may say, the spoon and fork would have cost three times that sum.

A wistful little teaspoon, which is set aside for the bride's Sunday tea service, was made by Eliza Tookey in 1771 and a charming little coffee spoon was also made by the famous Hester. An exquisite dessert spoon, her especial pride, and a heavy serving spoon a foot in length, both bear the makers' initials of Peter and Ann Bateman who registered as silversmiths in 1791.

Goyce Issed, Widdow," Silversmith

Women, I may mention, figured prominently among the eighteenth and nineteenth-century silversmiths of old England and many examples of their work are still to be picked up. Alice Sheene was a duly registered silversmith as far back as 1700, during the reign of William III. In the reign of Queen Anne occurs another name, "Goyce Issed, Wid-

dow."

Fine workmanship in the times of the Georges is also attested by the makers' marks of such quaint names as Jane Lamb, Sarah Parr, Mary Pantin, Eliz. Buteux, Diana Gammon, Mary Lofthouse and a host of others.

A delicious little teapot by Mary Lofthouse, incidentally, is on exhibit in the South Kensington Museum, and so throughout, from the fundamental structure of the house to its furnishings, one is brought in intimate touch with the taste of two centuries. We may note the gradual loosening of Quaker rigidity, the gradual indulging of a taste for the graceful if not the luxurious, and the end of that initial struggle for existence.

In this room also is a large Chippendale mirror with its half eagle crest; a tall clock in a paneled walnut case, with a pewter dial signed by Benjamin Reeve; and a set of 12 Philadelphia Chippendale side chairs—12, that is, were not for one of the set now at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Evidence of Easter Tenets

As the architectural treatment of panels varies from the severe and plain to the graceful characteristics

of the Adam style, so also do the actual color tones of the rooms vary from the deeper pigments of blue in the old rooms to the pastel tones in the new. Refinement of decoration thus supplanted the vigorous though rigid early Quaker simplicity.

And so throughout, from the fundamental structure of the house to its furnishings, one is brought in intimate touch with the taste of two centuries. We may note the gradual loosening of Quaker rigidity, the gradual indulging of a taste for the graceful if not the luxurious, and the end of that initial struggle for existence.

Cedar Grove is thus, in its own way, a monument to the pioneer families, and particularly to the Quaker life of Philadelphia.

latest addition, contains articles of furniture that round out the entire cycle of the mansion's existence from the William and Mary matched walnut highboy and lowboy of the early 1700's to the window hangings which speak of the Victorian influence.

In this room also is a large Chippendale mirror with its half eagle crest; a tall clock in a paneled walnut case, with a pewter dial signed by Benjamin Reeve;

and a set of 12 Philadelphia Chippendale side chairs—12, that is, were not for one of the set now at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Evidence of Easter Tenets

As the architectural treatment of panels varies from the severe and plain to the graceful characteristics

of the same pattern and design, virtually one by one, with the object of making a set, not purchasing by sets of three and six. They followed the far cheaper, but to some more laborious, way of buying.

A book such as W. Chaffers' Little Manual on British Hall Marks, which may be bought new of any London bookseller for 7s. Gd.—less than \$2—contains all the essential tables of marks.

Buy Much Made by Women

The young bride thrilled to discover that bygone London women silversmiths of the reigns of George I, George II, and George III were responsible for some of the most beautiful pieces in her collection. She caught sight of her first prize in the window of a tiny, dusty antique shop, not far from the British Museum.

It was an old, old tablespoon, its quaint bowl covered with fine scratches and one edge very slightly bent. Its long, delicate, tapering shaft caused her heart to beat faster, she says, with the longing to possess. She went in and bought the spoon and there and then an old silver table fork besides, for the ridiculous sum of \$3 for the two.

A subsequent examination of the spoon's marks proved beyond a doubt that it was made by one Hester Bateman, a famous London woman silversmith, in the year 1782, in the reign of George III. It bought in the West

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Found in Secret Drawer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Melbourne, Vic.

FICTION'S time-honored device of finding the missing papers in a secret drawer of the old oak chest has its counterpart in experience in the discovery of a Fitzroy (Melbourne) dealer in antiques. An old desk came into his possession, and while examining it without any particular interest he came across a hidden receptacle in which were a number of ancient faded documents.

Three of these proved to be wills, one more than 100 years old, another about 300, and the third about 800 years old. The dealer did not appreciate the value of his discovery until he received a visit from a wealthy customer, a collector of antiques, to whom he showed the papers.

The wills are in Latin: written in quaint old English characters on parchment. They have been deciphered with some difficulty, and appear to relate to an English family. Members of it are still living at a manor house where, in all probability, two of the wills were written.

The find is looked upon as one of the most astonishing and interesting discoveries of the sort ever made in Australia. The oldest will appears to have been made during the reign of Henry II. He was the first of the Plantagenet kings, succeeded Stephen in 1154 and reigned 35 years.

The second was made when Oliver Cromwell was Protector of England (1653-1658) and the third in the reign of George III (1760-1820).

It is interesting to note that the will made in the seventeenth century leaves £5 to each of the testator's sisters, with the expressed opinion that such a sum should be sufficient to provide for their needs for the rest of their days!

To each of the wills is attached a great seal, apparently of lead, bearing the family crest. As the documents may possibly have some effect on persons now living, the name of the family has not yet been made public.

How the desk found its way to Australia is not known. It is possible that some member of the family who settled in the new land brought it with him. Perhaps it was given to some faithful servant who came here to try his luck on the gold diggings. In any case, the presence of the secret receptacle could hardly have been known for at least two generations. It is unlikely that it was ever opened since the reign of George III until the Fitzroy dealer stumbled across it.

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"I feel you are doing a notable public service."

"Please let me know when you have time."

"I will be pleased to do so."

"I

Music News of the World

Gershwin's Concerto in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

IN the midst of the spectacular musical events of which Paris is at the moment witness, a few concerts and performances on a smaller scale have nevertheless held the attention of musicians mindful of the destinies of their art. Of this number the piano recitals given at the Opéra by Dmitri Tiomkin must undoubtedly be reckoned. This pianist came to Paris preceded by the reputation of being one of the most remarkable interpreters of American music of the syncopated type. He was the messenger of George Gershwin, whose works have aroused such a sympathetic interest here.

Dmitri Tiomkin chose a fine battle-field for his first fight. On the stage of the Opéra, he came to defend the rights of an art which still arouses the most unjust suspicions in certain old-fashioned music lovers. Accompanied by a first-rate orchestra, extremely well conducted by the generous and fiery Golschmann, he showed us two very different sides of his talent in interpreting successively the Concerto in A of Liszt, and the Concerto of Gershwin which he gave its first performance in France.

The qualities of delicacy and refinement of this excellent virtuoso were greatly appreciated. He has found highly individual plastic touches, particularly in soft passages. Great volume is not his line and it is not by force that he attempts to hold his audience, but he possesses subtleties of mechanism that are rare, and he obtains very happy effects indeed with individual attacks, the hand always remaining close to the keyboard. His success was very lively, and he will certainly cherish a pleasant memory of his contact with the Parisian public. The way in which he played the Concerto of Gershwin alone would have been enough to class him among musicians of quality.

Gershwin's Concerto

Gershwin's Concerto will greatly help to dissipate the last prejudices attaching to the new technique that has emerged from the novelties of jazz. By the character of his style and also by the dignity and distinctness of Tiomkin's playing this very characteristic work made even the most distrustful musicians realize that jazz, after having renewed the techniques of dancing, might perfectly well exert a deep and beneficial influence in the most exalted spheres. There is, in this mixture of balance and suppleness, a whole series of indications from which the most serious music might reap advantage. Gershwin proves it to us by treating in this way themes of perfect form which, in certain respects, have a symphonic value worthy of the respectable European traditions.

This musician finds melodic ideas and rhythmic designs whose char-

acter is in turn very close to the thoughts of a César Franck, a Massenet or a Stravinsky. A French magician could draw extremely interesting academic developments therefrom. But what is interesting is to see how the individual temper of an American musician transforms these data, which prove that he has a deep knowledge of European musical literature.

It is said that Gershwin has come to France to learn counterpoint and to become initiated into the old methods of composition from which he expects practical help in giving greater ease and value to his development. I am of those who deeply deplore such an initiation if its result should be to deprive Gershwin of the ingenuity and harmonic feeling which are so individual and which I consider inestimably more precious than all the acquisitions of the traditional syntax which has served to produce so many correct and boring works.

Harmony and Counterpoint

Counterpoint indeed enables any student of music to construct passable compositions. Individual feeling and expression are not necessary in studies of this kind. We have proof of this when we see the results of the teaching given at the Schola Cantorum by M. Vincent d'Indy. This establishment, like other schools, contains many people unendowed with the gift of writing music. But, after methodical training in the counterpoint classes, all Vincent d'Indy's pupils have inundated us with sonatas, symphonies, and quartets without any artistic value, faithfully built up according to the best rules of their kind. All these works, moreover, strangely resemble one another in their complete lack of originality and the banality of their inspiration.

The fact, indeed, is that the vital part of music is harmony and not counterpoint. It is because they have found new chord combinations and because they have made use of unaccustomed dissonances that Debussy, Gabriel Fauré and Ravel have been able to give fresh impetus to French music. In counterpoint, on the contrary, no new discovery is possible. In this lies, I am sure, will go further than Bach, who exhausted, if one may say so, every possible combination within the rules of the game. Gershwin has the good fortune to possess a rich, individual harmonic sense. Let him take good care not to lose this precious originality. If he enfeebles this admirable gift in order to acquire the artificial laws of contrapuntal writing, he will be taking a step back.

In any case, the Tiomkin concert at the Opéra has enabled every musician of good will to realize that syncopated music has now taken its degree, and that the Old World will be singularly unwise if it does not hastily seize the opportunity to renew its youth by taking a plunge into this fresh river, which might well be a fountain of youth for some of our rather bored artists.

The Sakharoffs

Another has been given us in the concerts of Clotilde and Alexandre Sakharoff. One already knew the extraordinary merit of these two artists, who extract means of expression from the dance which our choreography had not previously had the boldness to demand. It is not by technical virtuosity in the classical sense of the word that these two interpreters give superlative performances. They are not virtuosos of the "point" or the "jeté-battu." They are simply two supple, intelligent forms placed at the service of art. Of all the arts. For Alexandre Sakharoff finds the means of making each of his appearances a veritable synthesis of elements rarely united in a dance number.

Alexandre Sakharoff himself designs the costumes for his shows and composes the choreography. This choreography, for his partner and himself, springs essentially from the basis of the music. More than dancers, these two artists are veritable orchestral conductors. They possess the art of plastically exteriorizing.

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No Solitary Instance

A soprano of high renown, who by training was better fitted to interpret the roles of French than of any other kind of opera, once disclosed a purpose she entertained of becoming a singer in German music drama. Massenbach was the composer in whose pieces she shone, but Wagner was to be the real conquest of her career. To take part in a production of "Parafin," that was the wish of her heart. To be an illustrious Kunzly was her expectation, could she but persuade the impresario and public to let her attempt the character.

She had voice enough, even if little to spare, and she had pictorial knack to cover all the demands and more; nevertheless, she continued appearing as Manon and Thais and never, I believe, set foot in Klingsoor's Magic Garden. She lost not the accent of the refrain, "Tous les deux?" nor the inflection of the recitative, "Ah, Je suis seule, seule, enfin!" whatever practice in Wagnerian song she may have made at odd moments. She stayed by her eighteenth-century boudoirs and she kept within reach her Alexandrian mirror, notwithstanding any studies in Wagnerian action she may have undertaken to prove her zeal.

Common Sense Basis

Recalling this instance and many another besides, I would have submitted to Miss Braslaw as novice in opera taking the minor part of Mercedes in "Carmen" with Lenora Sparkes as her soprano associate in the part of Frasquita? Two charming singers, and Miss Braslaw, I read in a review of 12 years ago, "a low voice of surpassing richness and brilliancy." Geraldine Farrar had the title rôle. That was a school in which Miss Braslaw, I am convinced, learned themes that will stand her now in good stead. The time has come, doubt we not, when the graduate should have her opportunity.

If she would like to dress herself in ruffled skirt and velvet bodice, her shoulders overflown with a flirtatious little shawl, and if so garbed, she would like, hands on hips, to face the townsfolk and the guardsmen of Sevilla with the saucy sentiments of the Habanera, she should be given

The Chicago Symphony Crisis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

SO FAR as actual facts are concerned, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra is disbanded, and the second largest city in the United States faces a musical season without any organization to take the place of an orchestra which has served the community in distinguished fashion for 37 years. There are few Chicagoans, however, who believe a solution will not be found before fall for a difficulty arising from a clash between the Orchestral Association and the Chicago Federation of Musicians.

The great lesson these extraordinary magicians teach us is that we never ask enough from the dance. It can go very far in the order of intellectual experience. It is, actually, the key of all syntheses. Let us demand much from it, snatching it from its routines, for it has the means of crowning our most ambitious desires. Such is the lesson of the Sakharoffs' performance. Let us hope it will bear fruit.

The Opposing Arguments

Mr. Hamill, in a statement for the association, points out that to raise all salaries in proportion to the increase in the minimum wage would cost the association \$30,000 a year, which it could not afford. (Mr. Petrillo, however, states that only 58 men are engaged at the minimum wage, and that the federation is not concerned with the salaries of higher-priced men, some of whom receive as much as \$140 a week.)

Mr. Hamill further points out that the orchestra's pay roll was increased \$14,000 last year (irrespective of the payments from the private fund, of course) and that its total disbursements in salaries to players amounted to \$251,502, plus an additional sum, for teaching in the orchestral school, of some \$6,000, donated for this purpose by friends of the orchestra.

Finally, Mr. Hamill recalls that the association offered a system providing for gradually increasing the pay of players for three years members of the orchestra, whereby in seven years each might be drawing the \$90 minimum now demanded by the federation; this offer was refused and the association finds "there remains no alternative to disbanding the orchestra."

Mr. Petrillo, for the federation, says: "I don't see how I can ask the men to go back at \$80 a week when they received \$90 last year." His statement declares that while the Chicago Symphony Orchestra last year paid the highest minimum wage in the country, its aggregate salaries would be smaller this season, with the desired increase, than for any other orchestra in the country; and recalls that, under a new three-year contract, players of the New York Philharmonic Symphony will receive a minimum of \$87 the coming season, and of \$90 in the next two. The Detroit Orchestra, Mr. Petrillo adds, receives a minimum of only \$60 per week, but he calculates that, with the smaller personnel of the organization, and its higher salaries at the maximum, Detroit's expenditure of \$220,000 is actually \$25,000 greater than Chicago's sum, which he names, at slight variance with Mr. Hamill, as \$246,000. Likewise, Mr. Petrillo argues that the Philadelphia Orchestra's forthcoming minimum of \$80 a week is in reality a \$10 increase over last year's wage, and for a season of 30 weeks, rather than of 28, as heretofore, and as in Chicago.

Albert Coates, British conductor, was guest leader of the concert. He had at his disposal the full personnel of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. A capacity audience of more than 6,000 persons surveyed with satisfaction the auditorium, which goes by the vivid but traditional name of Dreamland, then transferred its interest and enthusiasm to a much applauded symphonic program.

Mr. Coates directed for the first time in San Francisco the "London" Symphony of Vaughan Williams. An electric work, built on the foundations of a solid nineteenth century orchestral technique, the symphony is nevertheless a distinguished contemporary contribution to lasting music. Its program, the London of many moods, is aptly realized in a moving score that ingeniously fits descriptive device and folk material into a cogent poetic whole.

Dynamic Flexibility

Likewise by way of novelty Mr. Coates conducted brilliant "Schéhérazade" and "March" from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or." The large audience enjoyed also the retelling of the familiar "Oberon" Overture, by Weber, and Tchaikovsky's fantasy "Romeo and Juliet."

Mr. Coates is a conductor of vigorous vitality. It may be assumed that unfamiliarity of the orchestra with his personal directorial method, which included dispensing with the use of a baton, was accountable for moments of unprecise ensemble. His lusty temperament, however, enjoys effect of rich dynamic flexibility.

Musically he is generally sound, although he now and again surprises the orthodoxy with individualities of nuance and tempo adjustment. By avoiding when it is not necessary the rigorous metric beat he is able to achieve, as he did particularly in the "London" Symphony, a flowing orchestral plasticity.

The same program was used Sunday afternoon in the southern suburbs of San Francisco when Mr. Coates directed the first concert in the outdoor series of the Philharmonic Society of San Mateo County. By both audiences the new guest leader was popularly made welcome.

The Dreamland Auditorium is an improvement in San Francisco's musical life. For a large hall its acoustics are throughout excellent,

to settle definitely the labor union's power to dictate an alleged arbitrary advance in wages. The federation, some suspect, may prove unwilling to throw 100 men out of highly desirable positions; should the federation abrogate its demands after an unfruitful stand, the association, they feel, will have established its right to operate within the margin of its active resources.

Friends of the orchestra are even considering the possibility of raising an endowment sufficient to permit the association to engage non-union players and thus free it from entanglements which they consider foreign to the nature and condition of music as an art.

The public has taken no step this year to intercede in a situation which has aroused its deep interest. The fact that no movement has been made to raise another private fund once more refused, and has advised its members to seek elsewhere for next winter's positions. So far as is known, not a single player has made application for position elsewhere.

Concerts in London

Concerts in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

and dark power, and almost equaling it in popularity.

The performance of each was an excursion into the realm of absolute music. Pianist and violinist matched idea to idea, expression to expression, until one believed their instruments to be ideally mated instead of being, as they really are, disparate in dynamics and contrary to temperament. Myra Hess played her sonatas with many different kinds of self-abnegation. In Bach she abrogated the quality of modern tone for something clear yet shadowy, and that was the one right companion to the lovely cantabile of Jelly d'Aranyi's violin.

Brahms and Schubert

For the Brahms Myra Hess returned to modern tone texture, but employed it with such restraint that it blended with the violin as moonlight suffuses a landscape. Nevertheless, there was something about the reading of the work which carried less conviction than the Bach: the tempi chosen for the subtle changes in the first movement seemed arbitrary. To the Schubert Duo, Myra Hess brought simplicity.

Finally, in the Beethoven Sonatas she let herself go, and with the tremendous urgency of Beethoven's thought the piano came into its own.

Altogether this performance was of the order by which one measures all others of the work. What if Jelly d'Aranyi was disposed to play the excellent acoustics of the place, little, if anything, was lost of that sensitized ensemble in which these artists excel and their hearers delight. Four sonatas were down for performance: that in A major by Bach from the set for violin and harpsichord; the G major, Op. 78, by Brahms, earliest, and (as many musicians hold) loveliest of the three released for publication; the Duo in A, Op. 162, by Schubert, written in a typically Viennese vein, and the C minor, Op. 30, by Beethoven, second only to the "Kreutzer" in force.

Among the sparse spring recitals stood out a cycle of three piano programs played in the small hall of the California School of Fine Arts by Henri Deering. Mr. Deering ran a historical gamut through such composers as Bach, Scarlatti, Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, Franck, Chopin, Debussy, Ravel, Prokofiev, Medtner, Albeniz and Infante. He is one of America's best artists of the piano, a finished craftsman, the brilliance of whose technique can be overlooked in its unaffected ease. The grace and clarity of his style suited the elegance of the classic composers, and later made brightly enlivening the music of the moderns. When he reached the middle period in his cycle Mr. Deering expanded his imagination.

A few days later Myra Hess gave a recital to the Society of Women Musicians at their headquarters, 74 Grosvenor Street. The occasion had the friendliness of semiprivity, and the fineness of an artist sharing her art with fellow musicians. Schubert's Sonata Op. 120, Franck's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue, some of Brahms' intermezzi and a group of modern Spanish works formed her program. Many well-known pianists were among those who crowded round her, and the words of thanks by Mrs. Norman O'Neill.

Beaufort-Christopher

A recital of songs and duets at Wigmore Hall by Beatrice Beaufort and Janet Christopher was in effect a chamber concert, these alert singers having brought their ensemble to an instrumental proficiency. Assisted by Marjorie Hayward, Constance Izard and George Reeves, they sang a number of works for one or two voices with one or two violins and piano.

Directed by Arturo Casiglia, the Pacific Coast Opera Company presented Bellini's "La Sonnambula." The semi-professional company included singers of unusual ability, among them José Coral, a Spanish baritone, Irene Pastor-Rix, coloratura soprano, and Nona Campbell, contralto.

Edwin Lemare, English organist, was presented by the city in a single recital. He elected to perform only his own music, which, while it proved fairly popular, was utterly undistinguished in any artistic sense. His art as performer deteriorates. Emilie Lancel, mezzo-soprano, presented an interesting historical song recital, in which intelligent programs, good singing, and informing remarks combined to edify and entertain a devoted audience. John C. Manning was her accompanist.

Other recitals have included the first appearance of the Stratton Quartet, a young organization that has consolidated its student stages and just now built on that foundation, and a song recital by Margery Beavor, a débutante who had the pluck to tackle Medtner's Sonate-Vocalise. Her voice, pleasant in pianissimo, has been neatly trained, and her performance of the Sonate-Vocalise had a good deal to commend it. Was it her responsibility or the composer's, though, that the vowel sound on which the work is vocalized became monotonous? Medtner usually sets one thinking.

M. M. S.

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THE HOME FORUM

Alpine Dawn and Nightfall

"I have seen the scarlet flowers of sunset glowing. On the everlasting snows."

IT IS difficult if you dwell in a city to grow enthusiastic over the beauty of winter. You can but catch fleeting glimpses of the snow at its freshest and purest; icicles, whose barley-sugar-like forms and strange attractive coldness, were once your childlike joy, must now be viewed remotely, hanging from the edges of some grimy roof or iron cistern, and even frost-pictures on the windowpanes of comfortable rooms melt and vanish ere ever one has time to do more than say, "Behold!"

So for one particular lover of nature it was a happy moment when, after a little enterprise, some negotiation and a modicum of traveling, she found herself standing on the platform of a mountain train which was slowly threading its way by moonlight up an Alpine valley where the pure thick snow lay white and sparkling on the steep hillsides, where icicles in frozen companies, glittering serenely in the pale moonbeams, hung cold and bare from granite cliffs where old familiar summer woods had become assemblages of frosted Christmas trees, and isolated pines had assumed the aspect of "white parrots slumbering," as a great climber once said, "with folded wings and drooping heads."

In Switzerland winter is all gloriously. Blue skies and sunshine on pure white snow—or snow that sparkles with gemlike brilliance so that sometimes it would seem to have been coated with jewels—attract the walker or the happy skier to set out to explore hill and valley. On the morning after my arrival, however, all the splendor of the mountain world was in eclipse. Looking upward or downward; from one end of the valley to the other, nothing was to be seen save clinging, clinging, swaying snow. A vast soft curtain seemed to have been hung across the heavens to hide almost theistically the vast landscape, so that one could only guess at the existence of all those grandeur which should have lain open to the gaze. Gone were the crystal towers and sheer uplifted pinnacles. Gone the three distant villages. Gone the schoolhouse, the deep-roofed chalets, the two dingles with the heavy fir climbing up their rocky sides; gone trees stippled in black and white the distant curve of the hill pathways to far distant hamlets, the topmost "stades" and the great glacier track; all blotted out, concealed and obliterated by the ever-falling monotony of ceaseless snow. Now and then, if out of the mists a solitary hooded figure appeared warily purusing the one track trodden hard enough to admit of foot passage, it was as if he accentuated the solitude. Out of the mists such phantoms came and into the mists they went away.

But what matter? Here is an antiquarian book about the famous valley, a book adorned with ancient verse and hoary legend, and full of promises concerning its wonders. So

while the solemn company of the fir trees move not one spiny finger but wait patiently, monumetally, outside, the writer spends the morning happily with that scholarly book; learns therein how the Bear's wood is up above the Eagle rock, and how the thick red pines massed behind are Almer's Wood; how the Parson's wood abuts onto the Föhn-wind's corner. Then, turning the page, finds many an odd custom described and many a story told concerning the hamlets underneath the woods which have often been passed on summer walks. A chapter on oddly rhymed versets from the carved fronts of ancient Bauerhouses next engages the fancy. "Gottes Gnad und sein Trau ist uns alle Morgen new" (God's grace and His faithfulness are every morning new), runs one of these.

So the dark day is not wasted, and an hour or two later, fleecy clouds are seen floating above the wood tops. Simultaneously word runs through the great house, Good news! The snow is ending, there will be frost again, and tomorrow we shall skate and ski, and tomorrow bask on the white hillsides in the great glory of the winter sunshine. That evening little Friedi and Rudolf from the near-by cottage, clad like Eskimos, are seen making a good run with their sledges. Guides appear for consultations with their patrons, picnics are planned for those who would ski over the long slopes; and when morning dawns in splendor everyone is away.

Once or twice on such excursions I have seen Alpine pictures that have made themselves a place in memory. One such I wish I could describe. We were a tailing party and our route led us uphill toward the snow fields around the upper glacier of the valley. On either side of us were slopes of frozen snow burnished by the hot sunshine so that all the high surfaces that caught the sun's beams gleamed with a strange metallic kind of steeliness. Cloud castles, fantastic snow-capped ranges and a Christmas-tree wood bounded the gigantic landscape on one side; on the other, seemingly just above our road, there rose into the blue sky those snow-capped mountains peaks—the Engelhörner, mountains strangely suggestive of the folded wings of protective bright angels. The landscape slept in a flood of afternoon sunshine which a painter at his easel was valiantly endeavoring to catch on canvas. Our shadows and those of our horses climbed along uncannily beside us. Then suddenly around a sharp corner came a quiet rustic procession—five figures on a narrow snow track winding down toward the broader road: a charming country girl, gold-haired, wearing a petticoat of scarlet and a jacket of darker hue, and carrying a tall hazel rod, guided the patient steps of a glorious great cow, palely beautiful in her blue and white coat. It was a lumber party descending from the woods. Slowly they rounded the mountain side and we saw the graceful creature was towing homeward a long rounded tree trunk from which the bark had been freshly stripped, so that the great log, too, was deliciously lovely, in its tawny blemishes. The lumber which rested on two rough sledges was evidently difficult to manipulate for sturdy peasants in their brown mountain suits kept watchful guard on either side. And so all moved solemnly and with rustic dignity homeward. Not only was the scene wonderful in its line and coloring but the sun, casting fantastic shadows, outlined the whole long train very strangely upon the white banks beside them, adding a last touch to what was in fact a wonderful picture in composition as well as coloring.

It like to remember that it was a painter, Peter Breughel who so long ago as the sixteenth century saw the possibilities of picture-making in the snowy Alps and painted for us that wonderful scene from the entrance to the Rhone Valley, which, under the title "Winter," hangs in the gallery at Vienna. The sun was the same grand colorist then as now, and one can faintly imagine the delight of the far-traveled Fleming when he looked skyward, to the distant snow peaks where the scarlet flowers of the Alpine afterglow burned for him as for us, up in the majestic wonder-world. Oh, Alpine nightfall, who would not travel far to know thy glory!

G. T.

Beauty Undenied

Lo, beauty undenied!
I stand upon the ledge
Of a steep wood that clings down
the hill-side.
To lose itself in sunlight, in a pool
Of air like wavering water bright
and cool—
A silver bowl—a brim
With silver shadow where quick
sparkles swim.
As fireflies lace with light the summer hedge—
A haze of mingled noon and evening hours,
A precipice of quiet—trees like flowers,
Exquisite, slender, dim:
Dark firs, and whitebeam, and the shining beech,
Each alien, solitary-stemmed, and each
Knife with its fellows in a patterned sheen.
Of branch and leaf, an ecstasy of green,
But green turned silver in this dusk of noon.
Let thought plunge downward, as the leaves goes
Far through the sun-transmuted sea,
To find who knows what treasure?—
as who knows?
This woodland venture, or can tell
the tune, and stays
Of the bewildered silence—tree invoking tree,
And thought escaping thought, and
pensive here subdued
To the mood
Of the enchanted wood?
Down, down, deep down, thought goes, and stays
Lost in the hollow, lost in the watery air,
Lost in the dryads' bright and tangled hair,
Lost in confusion of fine silver haze.—
GERALD GOULD, in "Beauty the Pilgrim."



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Breton Woman. From an Oil Painting by Mrs. C. B. K. May.

The Infant Bodleian

When, in the year 1605, King James I of England paid a State visit to Oxford, he was taken to the newly fitted Bodleian Library, where he "did break out into noble speech," and declared, with evident sincerity: "If I might have my wish, I would desire to have no other prison than this Library, and to be chained together with so many good authors." The sentiment did credit to a monarch whose behaviour was not always what his great successor used to call "discreet," but who did genuinely love learning as he understood it.

Sir Thomas Bodley was a public servant of great activity and resource, but we should know little and care less about him if it were not that at a moment of sharp disappointment he abruptly withdrew into private life and began to endow the University of Oxford. By repudiating all ambition to be famous, he became far more celebrated than his gratified ambition could have made him.

Bodley's anxiety for the safety of the books was extraordinary. He would allow no visitor to enter the building until every volume, manuscript or printed, was completely fastened to the shelves. His letters expatiated on chains and locks, and the aspect of the Library when at length it was finished must have been penitential in the extreme. On no pretence whatever was a single volume to be allowed to leave the building. Books too small for chains were to be locked behind wire grating. This painful solicitude was overdone, and Bodley himself admitted in 1602 that "the multiplicity of chains" was interfering with "the sight and show of the books."

The collection of books went on slowly. Sir Thomas Bodley gave many, but had to depend on the generosity of donors, and he seems, like many noble public benefactors, to have been a sturdy beggar. He made those who gave volumes part in the building also, and he insisted on important gifts. When Dr. James was appointed Keeper, one of his duties was to deal with donors, who were to be wheedled, urged, and squeezed. All were to be thanked, but in terms proportionate to their benefaction. When Tobias Matthew, Bishop of Durham, after presenting some books, visited the Library, Dr. James was instructed to give him "a short, sweet welcome" . . . James said he should resign unless he was allowed to have a wife, whereupon Bodley, lamenting, yielded. But James had an even more dangerous weakness. He wanted to read the books—a monstrous pretension! Sir Thomas Bodley had to remind him that this was an unworthy ambition in a librarian. It upset Bodley very much, and we find him writing quite sharply to remind the peccant James that "the perusing of titles and authors is not void of profit," and indeed much more suitable for a bibliographer than idling his time away in reading. No wonder that James was a bookworm born, grubbed up in a place of some eminency for books!

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Onwards, on a strange current of haste. And slowly rowing among the foot-travel, the ox-wagons rolling solid wheels below the high net of the body. Slow oxen, with heads pressed down nosing to the earth, swaying, swaying their great horns as a snake sways itself, the shovel-shaped collar of solid wood pressing down on their necks like a scoop.

On, on, between the burnt-up turf and the solid, monumental green of the organ cactus. Past the rocks and the floating pale-blanc flowers, past the towed dust of the mesquite bushes. D. H. LAWRENCE, in "Mornings in Mexico."

delays were many and exasperating. They were learning all the time. The Library proved stuffy, and cases had to be fitted in. The floors grew dirty, and had to be cleaned and scented with rosemary. The transmission of things which we think of to-day as matters of course was difficult and uncertain. For instance, no good ink was available in Oxford, and the carrier from London declined to carry what might break upon the journey and ruin all his goods. —SIR EDMUND GOSSE, in "Leaves and Fruit."

Sir Thomas Bodley was a public servant of great activity and resource, but we should know little and care less about him if it were not that at a moment of sharp disappointment he abruptly withdrew into private life and began to endow the University of Oxford. By repudiating all ambition to be famous, he became far more celebrated than his gratified ambition could have made him.

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T HIS arresting study of a Breton woman is by Mrs. C. B. K. May, an artist of Danish parentage, who has won distinction in her own country as well as in England. Born on the coast of British Honduras, brought up in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, studying art in Antwerp, Dresden, Copenhagen, and Paris, living for a time in Montreal before settling in England—such has been her varied experience. It is not surprising that we should find it reflected in the versatility and variety of her art expression.

The picture before us is an oil painting, natural size, carried in a color scheme of subdued grays, with intense color seen through the gray. The weather-beaten face, shaded by a Breton cap of transparent muslin, the toll-worn hands, as full of character and feeling as is the face itself, the blue bodice, the black cashmere shawl, the little black book with its red-edged leaves—we seem to feel their color even in a photograph.

Mrs. May was given her diploma as "Artist-peintre" of the Royal Academy of Copenhagen in 1902, an academy which had accepted no woman for four years. That she does not confine herself to one style of painting is shown by the fact that she has been for many years an active member of the Society of Miniaturists, London. That she sets no limit to her choice of subjects is equally true, for her best work includes figure-subjects, portraits, and landscapes.

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Rainy Days

There is a misty fascination about rainy days which only the favored know. It cannot be pointed out for another's observation. It cannot be found in a book; only rarely does its shadow stalk through picture.

Among man-made laws, surely there should be one which sets aside rainy days for things left undone, books unread, letters unwritten, for the humble errand, good intentions which have long bid its time.

Those who like to rain, find it a thing of many moods. It has something of sympathy for the dusty summer streets. It dashes with a wild, free vigor on the decks of ships at sea. It patters with a gentle persistence against windows where little faces are framed, eager for outdoor play. It splashes unconcernedly near gay chintz curtains, spatters exultantly on walks and windowpanes. If one waits and watches, he may see the gray of the sky lower into rainy dusk as the lights glimmer from the street corners through yellow mist.

They are dressed in snow-white cotton, and they lift their knees in the Indian trot, following the ass where the woman sits perched between the huge baskets, her child tight in the rebozo, at the brown breast. And girls in long, full, soiled cotton skirts running, trotting, ebbing along after the twinkle-movement of the ass . . .

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WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Increased Car Loadings Expected—Building at High Rate—Money Erratic

Business volume, as indicated by figures on car loadings, has been less during most of this year than in the corresponding period of 1927.

This fact was cited as one of the indications of the business situation at the time when stocks were bought up and, among other factors, was considered indicative of an unsound speculative condition. The decline in car loadings, as compared with those of a year ago, was felt as a moderator of cheerfulness.

Estimates by advisory boards covering the entire country's probable transportation requirements, just published by the American Railway Association, predict heavier shipments from 11 of the 13 districts of the United States for July, August and September.

Car loadings have been gradually rising this year, and for the third quarter are expected to exceed those of the corresponding quarter of last year by 6 per cent. Of 29 principal commodities, 20 will be shipped in greater volume, according to the estimates.

A favorable factor in the present business situation is the high rate of building activity. The greatest volume of construction work ever carried on in the country was reported in June, raising the total volume of all types of construction during the first half of this year to a figure substantially above that for the similar period of last year.

Steel and Motor Trades

Operations of steel mills are now in a seasonal decline, but a slackening of demand in the market for steel is not yet noted. Structural steel orders placed last week involved about 42,000 tons, as compared with 39,500 tons in the preceding week. Automobile requirements continue substantial, and farm implement manufacturers are running their plants at capacity.

Efforts to strengthen the export price of steel recently have been successful, but in the domestic market buyers are dubious in the face of the \$1.90 per ton quotation for bars, shapes and plates.

A moderate reduction in the output of steel ingots was reported for the last week. Pig iron production in June was 3 per cent below that of May, being less also than in the corresponding periods of the last two years.

Profits of automobile manufacturers have been enlarged by the heavy volume of business, which they have enjoyed so far this year, as well as by slight reductions in the prices of some important raw materials.

Low prices have been made the greatest gains this year, although the situation for the more expensive classes of vehicles has been very satisfactory. Light trucks are selling well, and heavy truck lines are not moving at the usual rate. Sales of the latter, however, seem to be keeping pace with those of last year.

Improvement in Oil Trade

The announcement that the differences which existed between the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Royal Dutch Shell Company of Europe have been adjusted has given a better tone to the oil industry. The dispute over the Standard Oil Company's purchase of Russian oil has had a disturbing effect on the American industry because of the belief that the European company would enter the markets here on a highly competitive basis.

The daily average of crude oil output increased 800 barrels last week over that of the previous week, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

The leading mail order houses, Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck, report sales for June substantially greater than in June of last year. The first half of this year likewise saw an increase over the corresponding period.

The dollar volume of business as measured by check payments during the week ended June 30, was greater than that during a similar week a year ago, but smaller as compared with that of the preceding week, according to the weekly summary of the Department of Commerce. Wholesale prices showed a gain over those of the preceding week and the like week of last year.

Car loadings in the week ended June 2 were considerably smaller than in the previous week, but still larger than those of a like week in 1927.

Bank clearings in the United States this week amounted to \$2,033,624,000, a gain of 14.5 per cent over those of last week, and of 13.7 per cent over clearings in a corresponding week of last year.

An Erratic Money Market

Very erratic fluctuations in the money market in the week influenced prices in the New York stock market. The irregularity of stocks broke sharply early Monday, in anticipation of credit stringency. Money was marked up to 10 per cent in the afternoon, the highest figure since 1920.

The market value of 216 issues on the New York Stock Exchange dropped \$1,510,581,444 in June, this decline wiping out the gains of the two previous months.

The New York Stock Exchange's monthly compilation showed that loans to brokers decreased \$375,691,294 in June, the shrinkage being the largest in any month since March, 1926. Brokers' loans this week, however, increased \$1,417,812,000.

The New York bond market felt the pressure of high money at the beginning of the month, and responded to the easing of the credit situation later. In Friday's trading, however, the trend was irregular.

Financing by bonds this week amounted to only \$13,148,000, due partly to the holiday, and partly to the settlement in the money market. This compares with \$114,580,000 last week, and \$49,595,000 a year ago.

AMERICAN COTTON TAKINGS
NEW YORK, July 7.—World cottonings of American cotton were smaller this week than in the corresponding week of the previous year, according to the report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 193,791 bales this week, as compared with 256,749 bales the week last year. Total takings during the season to date are 1,142,780 bales, compared with 147,446 in the corresponding period of last season.

CROCKER NATIONAL BANK
The combined statement of the Crocker First National Bank and Crocker First Trust Co., San Francisco, Calif., Francisco as of June 26, 1928, shows assets and undivided profits of \$5,223,254, as compared with \$4,803,875 on June 30, an increase of \$429,378.

LONDON MONEY MARKET
LONDON, July 7.—Money—Money was 3% per cent; discount rates, short term 3% per cent, three months 3% per cent.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low	High	Low
Allis G&S 5s	95 1/2	93 1/2	St L S W occ 4s '32	92 1/2
Allis Chalmers deb 5s	97 1/2	95 1/2	St P M & M con 4s '32	100 1/2
Am Ag Cr 1/2s '41	106	105 1/2	San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	107 1/2
Am Ag Corp 6s '35	107	105 1/2	Schulco s 1/2s '46	107 1/2
Am Chain deb 5s	102 1/2	102 1/2	Seaboard A L con 5s '42	98 1/2
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	94	94	Seaboard All Flia 6s '45	95 1/2
Am Dredging 5s '35	104	103	Shell Pipe 5s '45	97 1/2
Am T & T col 5s '46	104 1/2	104 1/2	Sinclair Cn O 6s '21	98 1/2
Am T & T col 5s '60	105	104 1/2	Sinclair Cn O col 5s '21	99 1/2
Am T & T col 5s '64	105	104 1/2	Sinclair Cn O col 5s '21	99 1/2
Am WW&E 5s '34	99 1/2	98 1/2	Sinclair Cn O col 5s '21	99 1/2
Am Z & E Elec deb 5s	104 1/2	104 1/2	Sinclair Cn O col 5s '21	99 1/2
Anaconda Co 5s '28	104 1/2	104 1/2	Sinclair Cn O col 5s '21	99 1/2
Anaconda Co 5s '33	104 1/2	104 1/2	Sinclair Cn O col 5s '21	99 1/2
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	102 1/2	102 1/2	Smith & Co 6s '33	103
Andes Cop deb 7s '45	102 1/2	102 1/2	Smith & Co 6s '33	103
Arkansas Min 5s '44	103 1/2	103 1/2	So Cal Power 5s '47	105
Armour & Co 4s '29	92 1/2	92 1/2	So Cal & Georgia 6s '44	105 1/2
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	92 1/2	92 1/2	Stevens Hotel 6s '45	100
Atlanta & Yrd 5s '49	95 1/2	95 1/2	Tenn & Gulf Power 7s '41	97 1/2
Atlanta & Yrd 5s '54	102	101 1/2	Tex & Pac 1st 6s '2000	110 1/2
Atlanta & Yrd 5s '58	102	101 1/2	Tex & Pac 5s '77	101 1/2
Barnard Col 5s '49 ex-war	98	97 1/2	Tex & Pac 5s '77	101 1/2
Bell Tel of Fla 5s '28	106	105 1/2	Tex & Pac 5s '77	101 1/2
Bell Tel Refining deb 5s	107	106	Tel Trac Lt & 5s '25	102 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '40	107	106	Tel Trac Lt & 5s '25	102 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '45	107	106	Trumbull Steel 5s '40	102 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '48	107	106	Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '52	107	106	Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '56	107	106	Union Oil Cal 6s '40	108 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '60	107	106	Union Pacific 4s '90	99 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '64	107	106	Union Pacific 4s '90	99 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '68	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '72	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '76	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '80	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '84	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '88	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '92	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '96	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '00	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '04	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '08	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '12	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '16	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '20	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '24	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '28	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '32	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '36	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '40	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '44	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '48	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '52	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '56	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '60	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '64	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
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Bell Tel Tel 5s '12	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '16	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '20	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '24	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '28	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '32	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '36	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '40	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5s '44	107	106	U.S. Steel f 5s '67	107 1/2
Bell Tel Tel 5				

CONTINENTAL EUROPE · AFRICA · AUSTRALIA

UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS	
France	Holland	Sweden	Switzerland	KONOLFINGEN-STALDEN	Switzerland	Australia	MELBOURNE	BALL & WELCH LTD.	Australia	MELBOURNE	Union of South Africa		
PARIS	AMSTERDAM	STOCKHOLM (Continued)	BERNE (Continued)	REAL CANDY AND BISCUITS	KONOLFINGEN-STALDEN	Australia	MELBOURNE		Australia	MELBOURNE	CAPE TOWN (Continued)		
	PUB	When in Stockholm	HIGH GRADE CONFECTIONERY	Exquisite in Quality	KONOLFINGEN-STALDEN	DEPARTMENTS		CRAIG'S One of Melbourne's Great Department Stores	CRAIG WILLIAMSON PTY LTD	Albert et Cie Ladies' and Gentlemen's HAIRDRESSERS	A. F. HONEYMAN Merchant Tailor and Outfitter Ladies' Coats and Skirts		
2, rue de l'Echelle (near Louvre) English and American Home Cooking Breakfast—Lunch—Supper MODERATE PRICES	BROEKMAN'S EFFECTENKANTOOR (Original Firm Established 1869) 444 HEERENGRACHT	such as Home Made Toffees, Royal Marsh Mallows, Chocolate Creams and Candies of every description.	REAL CANDY AND BISCUITS	A. HUTMACHER, A. G. Konolfingen-Stalden	DEPARTMENTS		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	Books	BOOKS			
	All Banking Business	Don't forget to pay a visit to the house for	LE SENTIER LAC DE JOUX	LAC DE JOUX Altitude 1019 m. Delightful and Restful Mountain Resort Good cooking. Price F. 6.50 to Frs. 7	SILKS		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	Jewel Story Books, also Jewel	JEWELRY			
HATS of rare distinction Very reasonable prices.	J. A. STRAUSS Postbox 984	LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and Outfits, Footwear, Travelling Equipment	MERCURE	GROSSE FÄRBEREI MURTERN A. G.	TAILOR		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	Fancy and General Stationery	BOOKS			
Jeanette Lambert 8 rue Richelaine (near the Madeleine)	Invites Sole-Agencies for all kinds of food, also feedstuffs for animals.	Paul U. Bergströms A. B. 13 Hötorget 74 Drottninggatan	DYE-WORKS	BERNE	KARL NICKEL		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
Hotel Murat	MISS J. DENYS ANTIQUES	Do not forget our shop in the Station Hall of the Central Railway Station.	DRY CLEANING	BERNE	SELECT CHOICE IN SILKS		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	Fancy and General Stationery	BOOKS			
129, Bd. Murat (Porte St. Cloud) New, comfortable, modern Rooms 15-20 francs per day. Rooms 300-500 francs per month. (Good means of communication.) Tel. Auteuil 34-58	29-32 Nieuwe Spiegelstraat	Amthausgasse 18 Krampengasse 18 Thunstrasse 18	WEINMARKT	ADELHEID ROTHENFLUH	ST. GALLEN		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
Suzanne Dentart MODELIST	S. WIJNBERG PIANOS, ORGANS, RADIO & other musical instruments.	Anthaustrasse 18 Krampengasse 18 Thunstrasse 18	WEINMARKT	WEINMARKT	LINGERIE, FINE ROBES JEANNE WIELTISBACH		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
MANTEAUX ROBES Charming models copied in 2-4 days. Ready-made Dresses from 400-800 Frs. 14, rue de Meubage Tel. Louvre 58-69	HAARLEM	Amthausgasse 18 Krampengasse 18 Thunstrasse 18	TAILOR	WEINMARKT	GRANDE CONFISERIE TEA ROOM		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
HAIR DRESSING Hair Cut or Water Wave, 10 frs. Permanent Waving of Whole Head Hot Specialties in all branches at moderate prices.	KATWIJK AAN ZEE	Bubenbergplatz, Berne, Switzerland Bed and Breakfast Hot and cold water in every room Lift: Garage	GARNI	GRANDE CONFISERIE TEA ROOM	F. MÖHRLE-FREI		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
A. ALBERT 31, rue Tronchet (First Floor) Tel. Louvre 0.68	GROOT BADHOTEL	G. LUTHI, Proprietaire	BUBENBERG	BRUHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
28, rue Bayard English Spoken	KATWIJK AAN ZEE	Hotel St. Gotthard	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	F. MÖHRLE-FREI		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
HATS THAT ARE "DIFFERENT"	THE HAGUE	GARNI	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
High-Class CLEANING & DYEING TEINTURIERIE SPAUR 8 and 10, rue de la Paix 29 Juillet Téléphone 12-12-12 Tel. Louvre 57-06	HELDING & PIERSON (Original Firm Established 1873)	KARL KITZING	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
The MAISON RUFFIE 11, rue Saint-Augustin (Opéra) Always has on hand a general stock of ready-made Men's Garments, Costumes, Troussous, Deshabillés, Tea Gowns, Lingeries. Immediate deliveries to transients. English spoken. Phone Central 63-58	1 ^o Korte Vyverberg	STORGATAN 15	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
AMERICAN CAKES—PIES MARGARET 41, rue Saint-Augustin (Opéra) Luncheonette, Handmade Candles. Ice Cream Soda. Phone: Central 92-58	All Banking Business	SPECIALTY SHOP FOR NOVELTIES IN TRIMMING & HABERDASHERY	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
MARION	All Commissions Filled	LAUNDRY AND IRONING	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
WATCHMAKER—JEWELLER	LAUNDRY AND IRONING	BERTHA NORDSTRÖM	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
MARY	MAISON "AU CAMELLIA"	VESTERAS	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
H. J. HOWARD Stationer & Engraver Private and Commercial Stationery of Dignity and Character RUE ROY (Church St. Augustin) Paris 7 ^e (Larchmont 26-76)	MAISON "AU CAMELLIA"	We make all kinds of electrical machinery and apparatus.	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
ROBIN RESTAURANT DES ALPES 10, Rue du Marché, Saint-Honoré, Paris 12, Rue Grimaldi, Nice, France HOME COOKING, FRESH VEGETABLES, CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY	FLORENCE	CLUBGEBOUW VOOR VROUWEN	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
English Spoken—See Habsburg Espagnol	BERNE	LYCEUM	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
HAUTE COUTURE L. MORATO-MILLER Embroideries Interior Decoration 27, rue de Rome Tel. Laborde 29-17	HOTEL BRISTOL	MAISON DE HAUTE COUTURE PARISIENNE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
Princess Mary's Hosiery 205, rue Saint-Honoré Hand-made and seamed silk stockings by highly skilled French artists	ITALY	O'DONNELL-GARNIER	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
Germany	FLORENCE	GOLAY SONS & STAHL	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
BERLIN	BERNE	Watches and Jewelry	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
RICHARD TETZLAFF	HOTEL BRISTOL	31 Quai des Bergues	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
Friedrich Strasse 39 Phone Dönhoff 4625	SWITZERLAND	Banque Commerciale de Bâle	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
HOTEL MÜNCHENER HOF Prop. A. Anschutz, Königgrätzer Str. 24 Between Anhalter and Potsdamer Stations Modern Improvements. Running water. Moderate charges.	BERNE	Bâle Geneve Zurich	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
A. Mannerow	RESTAURANT AUTO GARAGE	Lebensmittelverein Zurich	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
Body & Carriage Builders Alterations & Repairs N. W. Königgrätzer Strasse No. 12 Tel. Moabit 7445 Karosserie Reparaturen	RESTAURANT AUTO GARAGE	ST. ANNAHOF GROCERIES	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
PATENTS & TRADE MARKS	COFFEE & CIGARETTES	PROVISIONS	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
ALFONS HEDBERG ERIK DAHLBERGS GATAN 2 STOCKHOLM	PARFUMERIE	DRUGGISTS	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
Antoinette W. Nording	J. HIRTER & CO.	DRUGGISTS	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
Established 1846	COALS & COKE	DRUGGISTS	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
BIRGERJARLSGATAN 16 HAMNGATAN 12	BERNE	DRUGGISTS	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
Books—Magazines—Stationery	BEST QUALITY SHOES for Ladies and Gentlemen	DRUGGISTS	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
A. B. BIBLIOTEKSBOEKHANDELN	REPAIRS	DRUGGISTS	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
BIBLIOTEKSBOEKHANDELN	E. SCHULZE-KRÖPFLI	DRUGGISTS	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
BIBLIOTEKSBOEKHANDELN	PAPRITZ LAUNDRY	DRUGGISTS	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
BIBLIOTEKSBOEKHANDELN	MARZILI	DRUGGISTS	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
BIBLIOTEKSBOEKHANDELN	INTERLAKEN	DRUGGISTS	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
BIBLIOTEKSBOEKHANDELN	INTERLAKEN	DRUGGISTS	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE	BRIEHLGASSE		DEPARTMENT STORES	DEPARTMENT STORES	General	BOOKS			
BIBLIOTEKSBOEKHANDELN	INTERLAKEN	DRUGGISTS	BRIEHLGAS										

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate \$2 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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New, Attractive Steam-Heated Apartments

Four and five rooms, continuous hot water, electric refrigeration, all modern conveniences.

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STREET ENTIRELY REBUILT

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Office: 11 Clearway Street, Boston

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Prices \$10,000 to \$150,000

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State Roads 8 rooms, hot condition, town water, bath, electricity, heat, phone; stable; 1/4 acres land; many shrubs and shade trees; ideal for summer rest or vacation. Write to: CHAS. G. CLAPCO., 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass., Tel. 3399. F. E. HODGE, 12 Day St., Kennebunk, Me.

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Retired. In every way carefully planned and spacious. 9 rooms, 2 fireplaces, laundry, vapor heat, oil burner if desired; dining room, view and beautifully planned kitchen. 8-car garage, new deck and site location; an opportunity for the discriminating home seeker.

Z. A. BETH NASH,
24 E. Parkway, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. 920.

For Sale in Windsor, N. H.
A pretty cozy cottage, one carriage house, 20x30 feet, 2 bedrooms, 1 bath, 100 acres.

HIGH IN THE hills opposite Poultney is an old Dutch cottage with 3 fireplaces, 12 rooms, magnificient views, fine character, 20x30 feet, 2 bedrooms, 1 bath, 100 acres, quarter mile Hudson River frontage; your dream home and only \$18,000. AIKEN, Highwood, New York.

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.
For Sale or Lease;
RESIDENTIAL, unfurnished; \$10,000 to \$100,000 cash or terms; W. R. COLCORD, Beverly Hills, Calif.

BEAUTIFUL furnished six-room, 2-story stucco, concrete block, tiled roof; garage; 10x12x10; Coral Gables, Miami, Fla.; bargain; K-5000. American Service Co., Miami, for an interview.

FOR SALE—Madison, New Jersey—Seven-room house, large grounds, shrubs, fruit, garage, poultry house; 10 minutes' walk deposit; price \$16,500. NEW YORK, 120 Central Ave., Madison, New Jersey.

FOR LAUDERDALE, Fla.—Small deposit secures option on rental desirable furnished houses and apartments for next season at low rates now offered. RALPH A. HORTON, Inc., Boca Raton.

VILLAGE home for retired business man; location ideal, central New Hampshire; about three acres; electric lights; only \$2500. J. PEASLEE, 23 Thaxter Rd., Newtonville, Mass.

ONE-STORE delight lot, 10x10, all improvements; near Queensbury, N.Y.; will sell or lease. H. M. GUNN REALTY CO., Hancock St., Long Island City, Astoria 4940.

FOR SALE—90-acre Ohio farm good stone house with electric lights, water, good orchard on milk route; \$4500 cash; \$5000 terms. B. BRAUD, Elgin, Fla.

BEAUTIFUL 10-acre orange grove near Hialeah, Fla.; trees loaded with fruit; present income, H. B. FORBES, 1910 Country Club Plaza, Coral Gables, Fla.

SUMMER PROPERTY
HOUSE LOTS at Cohasset; partial water view; price very reasonable; near Jerusalem Beach. Address W. JAMES, North Cohasset. Telephone Cob. 0085-M.

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ACT quickly if you want a very desirable cottage or summer cottages; also have a week or two in August; write for details. Mrs. GENEVIEVE CLEARY, Sathers Point, Beverly. Phone 834.

IN MARBLEHEAD
modern cottage, fully furnished, for August; adults only. Tel. Marblehead 132-228.

NORTH WEYMOUTH, MASS.—For rent, furnished cottage, 3 rooms, garage, hot water, sun parlor, piano; beach convenient. Telephone Weymouth 1725-W.

TO LET—FURNISHED
ASTORIA, L. I.—3-room apartment, 20 minutes Times Square; \$65 month, for summer months. Tel. Astoria 2288 evenings, 7 to 9.

BEACON HILL—Large, well-furnished, 3-room apartment, electric refrigerator, elevator, bath and shower. 122 Bowdoin St., opposite State House.

BOSTON, 40 Clarendon St., near church; 3-room apartment, electric refrigerator if desired. Apply Janitor or evenings. Copley 2651-M.

NEW YORK CITY, 720 West End, 15th floor, overlooking Hudson—Attractive, cool, 1-room suite, separate bath, Frigidaire, refrigerator, sun parlor, piano; beach convenient. Telephone 7532 Sat., Sun. Mornings.

NEW YORK CITY, West End Ave. (10th St.)—Very desirable cool, light, airy, furnished 4-room suite, separate bath; reasonable; until Oct. 1. Phone SEWAN. Sturtevant 2066, 215 Fourth Ave.

OFFICES TO LET
PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, morning, Little Building, Boston. Apply by telephoning Newton North 5770.

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NOBLE R. STEVES, Movco
I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the requirements of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance removals; furniture moving; Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Telephone Talbot 2400.

WEARING APPAREL
Wife to dispose of three business suits—size 14, 15, 16, 17. Price \$15. Friend J. SEE, Auto Van Service, Furniture and Piano Moving, Household and Commercial Packing, Standard Typewriters Rented, 2 Months \$5.00.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Guitar, Banjo, Mandolin, Diaphonium, Violin; genuine. K-305. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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No one has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest in a Morris Plan Savings Account.

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"Always a Special You Like"

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VISIT OUR ROSE ROOM

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We use Sherwin-Williams Products

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Homes built or remodeled at lowest cost consistent with best materials and workmanship.

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Choice Residential Properties

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BROKERS

Sarasota, Florida

ST. PETERSBURG CENTER MARKET

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710 CENTRAL AVENUE

Everything Good to Eat

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258

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1928

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EDITORIALS

Governor Smith and the Saloon

IN THE message which Governor Smith sent to the Democratic National Convention at Houston, repudiating its utterances on the liquor question and declaring his purpose of being a candidate on a platform of his own so far as that issue was concerned, he used the following language:

I am satisfied that without returning to the old evils that grew from the saloon, which years ago I held, and still hold, was and ought always to be a defunct institution in this country, by the application of the Democratic principles of local self-government and states' rights, we can secure real temperance, respect for law, and eradication of the existing evils.

In an editorial, printed the day after the convention and after Governor Smith's pronouncement had been made public, The Christian Science Monitor said of him:

He is entitled to the vote of every citizen who would re-establish the open sale of liquor in the land and call back the saloon with all its infamies.

The charge is made that the Monitor ignored the Governor's denunciation of the saloon, and his assurance that it "was and ought always to be a defunct institution in this country." That this charge is baseless will be clear to anyone who will study with even reasonable care the legislative record of Alfred E. Smith as a member of the New York Assembly and later as its Speaker. This record was published in The Christian Science Monitor on June 24, 1924. It occupied more than a column of space and enumerated no less than twenty-four instances of his vote being cast in favor of the saloons on legislation pending for their regulation. When local option was up Assemblyman Smith invariably voted against it. When efforts were made to amend the notorious Raines Law, and to regulate the so-called hotels operating under its sanction, the vote of Assemblyman Smith was in opposition. When the effort was made to check the delivery of liquor in dry territory, Speaker Smith accomplished its defeat. When the astute scheme was devised of making hotels in local option territory superior to the law, and authorizing them to operate bars, Assemblyman Smith voted for it. When the Walker Bill came up to extend the hours for selling liquor, in saloons, mark you, Assemblyman Smith supported it. His vote was cast in favor of removing all zone provisions protecting churches and schools from the establishment of saloons in their immediate neighborhood, and as Speaker he engineered the passage of a bill permitting the establishment of saloons within 200 feet of a private school.

This is but a hasty enumeration of some of the more notable instances of Alfred E. Smith's political service to the liquor interests. Naturally the existence of this record makes his expression of abhorrence of the saloon difficult to accept as being in entire good faith. If years ago he thought the saloon to be a defunct institution, why did he so perpetually and persistently, by the exercise of his power as a member and Speaker of the Assembly, strive to breathe into its nostrils the breath of life? A politic utterance by a hopeful candidate cannot undo the record of a lifetime of political subservience to the liquor interests.

The Eastern Campaign Sector

BY COMMON consent, apparently, the states along the northern Atlantic seaboard and immediately adjacent thereto are to be the area in which the opposing forces of the two great political parties in the United States will wage the 1928 campaign. Without the combined electoral votes of these states, regarded generally as the stronghold of the liquor or anti-prohibition forces, it now seems that the Democratic Party must fail in its effort to elect its presidential candidate. It is in New York and adjoining states that Tammany admittedly exerts its greatest influence. Only by solidifying this influence and imposing upon the rank and file of Democratic Party followers the fear of ostracism and official repudiation can the sines of Tammany be strengthened in the hour of its greatest national extremity.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the fact remains that where Tammany is best known and best understood by those who judge it from its record, there it is weakest and its edicts are most lightly regarded. Few New Yorkers outside the immediate environs of the Wigwam accept the time-honored fiction that Tammany, as Governor Smith expresses it, is a "humanitarian institution." It is so only in the sense that it cares for and shields its own. This hardly qualifies it in the broader acceptance of the term.

The Republican Party campaign managers apparently have accepted Tammany's own estimate of its limitations in respect to its ability to impress either itself or its candidate upon the voters of the sections west of the Alleghenies. They are planning, therefore, to meet their political opponents in the arena of their own choosing. This arena, naturally, has its center in New York State, and particularly in New York City. But it should not be assumed that because Tammany and its chief lieutenant are best known there they are strongest in that particular territory. Familiarity does not always increase respect or engender fear. As there is impressed upon the people of New York and adjoining states the realization that the nomination of Governor Smith at Houston was achieved only because a situation had arisen

which made Tammany's domination of the party machinery possible for the time being, and that this does not signify continuing control or confer upon Tammany the power to dictate the future course of American voters in or out of the party, the temporary victory won promises to prove empty and valueless.

The independent voters of New York, both city and state, will be inclined to inquire what they would gain by aiding Tammany Hall, to extend its influence to the White House. They have proved, repeatedly, their ability to checkmate and nullify Tammany's influence. They are not subject to its domination.

In Atlantic coast states outside of New York there is little probability, as the situation is now regarded, that normal political majorities will be greatly changed. Wet sentiment in some states is assertive, but among the industrial workers prosperity is, as always, the dominant issue in every political campaign. Each year postpones, in the homes of wage earners where wives and children have realized a new and better freedom, the day of the return of the saloon.

The campaign of nullification is too late by almost a decade.

Korea for the Koreans

GOOD fruit is being borne from the policy consistently followed during the last two years in Korea of employing as many Koreans as possible on the Government-owned railways of that country in preference to Japanese, and of employing them in as high positions as seems feasible. Of the 14,000 employees of the Korean Railway Bureau, fully half are now natives of the land, and of the 120 graduates from the railway school there this year the same percentage is maintained. The accusation has frequently been made that Japan looked upon Korea merely as a country to be exploited in behalf of Japan proper, and there have been instances in the past where actual events bore out this accusation. It is gratifying, therefore, to encounter, as is now being done with increasing frequency, tangible evidences that the Japanese attitude is swinging around to that of developing Korea primarily for the good of the Korean people.

The railway bureau is but one case in point, but, from the Korean standpoint, it is one of the most important. Eighty per cent of the Korean people are still farmers or farm workers, so that the comparatively few who seek to engage in some other line of work find it very difficult merely because few enterprises other than agricultural are in existence. The railways loom as among the greatest and most important markets for industrial labor.

A side-product of the policy now being practiced is of equal promise for the future of Korea. Due to the fact that the Korean who has received a technical training can now find employment, an increasing number of students are forsaking the purely academic courses offered at the higher schools and universities, and are preparing themselves to hold technical posts. Low as the percentage of Korean university graduates is, still the problem of unemployed intellectuals has grown to be a serious one in Seoul and other parts of the peninsula. These educated Koreans who find themselves unable to make a livelihood are fertile ground for the seeds of discontent with existing political conditions and Korea's status in the Japanese Empire. If their ability and energy can now be diverted into productive work, a double good will have been accomplished.

Trading in Cotton

MEMBERS of the New York Cotton Exchange are engaged in voting on a referendum suggesting a change in the contract deal in around their ring. This is not the first time, however, that serious consideration has been given the form of the New York cotton contract, although it is being freely forecast that this time something is more than likely to be done. The incident is one that is of importance, not alone to the cotton exchanges of the country but to futures exchanges in general. The amendment to the contract aims at one of the fundamentals of hedging.

There has always been a more or less stubborn resistance to any change in the method of dealing in futures or the adoption of rules calculated to place restrictions upon hedges. Inasmuch as the present system is the outgrowth of some 300 years of merchandise practice, the reason for this may appear to be obvious. But it has been claimed that unregulated hedging has too frequently resulted in unnecessary speculation, which at times has operated to the detriment of planters or spinners, the two factors who should profit most from the operations of a futures exchange. In an endeavor to regulate that situation, the Federal Government adopted what is called the Cotton Futures Act, under which the futures contract bought and sold on the New York exchange was revised. This is the contract which is dealt in today. Delivery must be made upon demand, and for that purpose a system of holding cotton in storage in a New York warehouse has been established so that actual delivery can be effected when needed.

A former president of the New York Cotton Exchange at the last session of Congress went before one of its committees and charged that the system of delivery at New York had been maladministered. The charge brought forth heated denials and for several weeks lengthy hearings were held on the subject. It developed then that it was the temper of some members of Congress to insist upon a further revision of the Cotton Futures Act in order to prevent any occurrences of the nature which had been indicated in the complaints made. Authorities contended that the possibility of "rigging" the market might be largely eliminated if the New York contract is revised in order to permit of delivery on demand at alternative southern points where spot cotton is obtainable. The referendum now being considered by the members of the New York exchange proposes just this. It has been indicated, however, that a differential should be made in the price of the contract and the cost of spot cotton at the southern point equal to the freight charge between that point and New York.

The details of the revision are less important than the movement in general to revise the con-

tract. It indicates a sincere desire on the part of a large number of the members to take voluntary action calculated to offset any move in Congress at the next session to force a revision of the contract by statute. A voluntary house-cleaning, when it is demonstrated that such is necessary, is far more effective than an enforced one. Voluntary action, when it squarely meets and settles the issue, is constructive.

Merchandising and the Consumer

HUNDREDS of books purporting to teach retail merchants how to make their business more profitable have been printed, many of them doubtless valuable, but practically all dealing with the subject from the merchant's viewpoint. To those who recall the crude and often slipshod methods that characterized a very large percentage of retail shops a generation ago, the marked improvement would appear to be at least in part due to the precepts laid down in these textbooks, and to that extent the task of the business instructor has been accomplished. With, perhaps, the exception of the "general store" of the remote rural districts, modern retail merchandising is far in advance of the practices formerly obtaining, and each year sees further progress toward higher standards.

While there has been this leveling up of merchandising methods, there has also been a tendency toward higher costs of conducting the retail business. Not only in the small individual or neighborhood shops, but in the great department bazaars as well, the expense of management has increased to a considerable degree, and, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the tendency is still upward. To a large extent the higher costs have been due to the constant demand of the consuming public for better service, yet even with the higher wages paid for better sales people, and the increased cost of delivering purchases, it should be possible to check the mounting charges that must be met if the merchant is to make a fair profit.

To one of the multitude of consumers it would seem that the buying public, no less than the retail dealers, is in need of instruction. There are many schools of selling, in which the fundamentals of efficient sales service are taught, but none in which the consumer is taught how to buy to the best advantage. If a portion of the advertising space devoted to extolling the quality of merchandise were used to explain to the consumers the art of efficient buying, possibly a way might be found to decrease the merchant's costs, which must be added to the price of his wares.

Museums and Music

MUSEUMS, in whatever interest maintained, ought to be appropriate for the presentation and illustration of music, if names and derivations signify anything. Whether they exist to preserve the beautiful, the precious, the unique or the curious, they may all doubtless be said to include song and tune, after some fashion, in their sphere. Be they devoted to pictures, books, documents or animal, vegetable and mineral specimens from land and sea, they can probably be shown to owe certain obligations to men as vocal and instrumental creatures.

Those curators of art museums, then, who give their buildings over, at times, to orchestral performances, must have a correct idea of what they should do for their visitors. A symphony, a painting and a statue; Beethoven, Raphael and Phidias—this can hardly be a mistaken association. Librarians, too, who let the musician in on special occasions and permit him to convert the printed page of music into sound, must find that they are doing a desirable thing for their readers. The silent score on the shelf becomes living, echoing string and wind sonority. Again, if the officials of an institution like the New York Historical Society allow a singer and a pianist within their lecture hall and suffer them to fill it with reverberations of Foster and Powell, they must see reason to be gratified; otherwise, they would probably shut the door.

There remain the directors of museums of natural history to be awakened to the human importance of melody and of that strange, unexplained manifestation known as tone-color. The question arises peculiarly in the United States, where a body of music exists, chamber music in particular, written since the eighteenth century, which remains absolutely mute. It represents an unexamined tablet of native thought. Rather inexorably, it will in all likelihood continue to be ignored by concert managers. And yet, as something of possible beauty, it could reasonably be produced, a little of it, under art museum auspices; as published material, some could be revived by library enterprise; as historic record, certain of it could be brought back to notice through antiquarian society effort; while as a part of the story of a modern community, told in oral symbols of violin, flute and horn sound, other of it might, with instructive outcome, be given public exposition according to natural history museum methods.

Random Ramblings

Children used to be told that they should be seen and not heard; now they are informed that one loud-speaker in the home is enough.

Political plum trees furnish few good planks for the political platforms.

Buying airplanes on the time plan has its drawbacks—so much down or you don't go up.

If a person profits by experience he is pretty apt to get full value for all it costs.

Any political party want "Hokum and Hoax 'em" for a political slogan?

Unremitting efforts are better for avoiding debts than for paying them.

Anyone can preserve a stable currency by salting away extra dollars.

Add to strange grocery signs: "Scrambling eggs for sale."

Here's to the Grand Old Pachyderm.

FROM Jaipur to Delhi the way leads across part of what is known as the Indian Desert and then through the great northern plain. This is stubborn soil, yet out of it—and millions of acres more like it in other parts of India—the native, to the number of even more millions, must derive his sustenance. He must grow rice, and in the north, especially wheat. His stock must feed upon the stubble and what scant roughage grows about. They must drink, and so to a large extent must be, out of the ponds and pools of uninverting water here and there. That is all they have, and inasmuch as the soil is far less fertile and far more arid than the soil of most of China, it is reasonably clear that these people are not even as well off as most of the Chinese. Moreover, they are of a much less sturdy type and their climate is a more difficult one.

All this is apparent enough as one goes along in the train. It is unnecessary even to alight to gain a clear idea of the conditions. Before one, all the way along, are the sterile fields, the villages of mud huts which can scarcely be called shelters, the thin and listless cattle, the hordes and hordes of emaciated, ill-clad people. Like to them I have seen nothing anywhere, and I sincerely hope there is nothing; for the condition of these masses of humanity—humanity, mark you, even as you and I are humanity—is no credit to what we call our civilization. So, when you consider India, "Mother," "Father," "Brother," anything you like, I beg you to consider first India's economic problem, the most serious economic problem, I truly believe, in the entire world, and place no credence in the thesis that anything else is, in the main, responsible for India's present condition.

I do not want to make this series of articles a woeful tale of want and duress; but I do want to give you, if I may, some idea of India as I see it. I want to be accurate and I want to be fair. I can be neither if I dwell only upon the color and the interest and the exotic fascination of the country. I must, therefore, endeavor to blend realism with romance or I shall have given you nothing like a true picture of the India of today.

Very well, then, these two elements are merged and must be merged in the recollections of any observant person in respect of this vast country and its more than 300,000,000 of people; and so they must of necessity be merged in any description which the stranger may voice or write. Hand in hand with the beauties and the wonders everywhere—the Taj Mahal, the palaces at Delhi, the "Amber City" of Jaipur, the splendid gardens and parks of Bombay and Calcutta—hand in hand with all these and with the fascination of the vivid, many-hued, ultra-picturesque, native activities of such places as Jaipur and Benares and Ahmedabad go quite other scenes and pictures and impressions, the poverty of the tillers of arid fields, the squalor of the native streets of Delhi, the sordid and repugnant scenes in and about the Kalighat Temple in Calcutta.

It is useless to ignore these things or to attempt to gloss them over. They are India much more than the pleasanter things are India, and they must be dealt with. They are the world's problem, humanity's problem; and in saying that I mean no inference that Britain is neglectful of her share of the white man's burden here. But this mighty share of it is more than she can shoulder, or be expected to shoulder, alone. Let us all give heed to it!

And now let us look briefly at Delhi, part of it as lovely as anything in the world, with its broad boulevards, its parks and its stretches of English-like meadows, its fine government buildings and the glory of its ancient Moghul palaces. It is a worthy city to be the Indian capital, and even when you alight from the train in its immense railway station you realize something of the scale upon which England has developed it. England! As I was passing along to the street a long train of carriages whose seats were already being altered into sleeping berths for the night was about to draw out. Every compartment was full, with Europeans, men, women and children, for

Friend India

By MARC T. GREENE

IV

there were no third class coaches. And the thing that impressed me the most was the expression of contentment on every face. Everyone seemed to be smiling, as if in anticipation of some happy eventuality, as if they were passengers bound on some holiday jaunt. What did it mean? Ah, there is the notice indicating the train's destination! "P. & O. Express. Direct to Ballard Pier, Bombay." It is explanation enough, for it means to these people May in England. They are going home!

Ah, well, I admit to a little feeling of envy as I watched that train leave, for I, too, love England! But just then I found a bit of consolation, for I was approached by a person who declared that he was ready and willing to take me to the "Swiss Hotel." A Swiss hotel here in northern India! It was almost good enough to be true, but, shooing away the representatives of a few other places, I embarked in a curious equipage and presently found myself in a delightful environment where, as I sat down to dinner in a comfortable dining room, I noted upon the wall at my right a picture of the Jungfrau from Interlaken and upon my left, one of the Matterhorn. ♦ ♦ ♦

It was indeed a Swiss hotel with a Swiss proprietor, and I thought no more about the P. & O. Express to Ballard Pier. And later, as I wandered about the broad boulevards in the vicinity of the hotel and along footpaths like those across some English meadow, I scarce seemed in India at all.

But there is modern, or English, Delhi; there is "new" Delhi, and there is old Delhi; and between the three there is a great dissimilarity. Some of the bazaars, especially the silk shops, of the older city are as fascinating as any in India; and the narrow streets are not much different from what they were in the days of the Moghuls; nor, one would say, much pleasanter to dwell in. There is, too, much unemployment in the capital and much poverty, and there is far too great a contrast between the beauty of the English-made city and the depression and squalor of some of the old. This contrast is more marked than anywhere else in India, and it detracts materially from one's pleasure in the charm of the Delhi which is shown the tourists and guests of the Government. The "Fort," that vast, red-walled inclosure where were enacted the last scenes of the Mutiny, where once was the palace and stronghold of the native emperors, is maintained in a beauty of marble and rich foliage and variety of blossoms which must equal that of the ancient days. It is one of the show places of India, of the British Empire; but it is only a show place, benefiting in no degree whatever the vast hordes of the Indian people. It may be inferred that they were worse off when their own emperors sat in state here, and no doubt they were, quite as were the Chinese and many another alien people. But that is any excuse for the twentieth century?

The amenities of Delhi, so far as Europe goes, are quite the amenities of Europe. Three first class hotels, golf courses, miles and miles of finely laid out bridle paths, as charming residences as anywhere, European shops, everything that the West provides to eat and to wear, together with the best of India's own products, excellent clubs, parks with tennis courts and cricket grounds and bowling greens and water to keep them green all the year around, all these things make Delhi one of the pleasantest of places to live in, providing one can go to the Simla Hills when April comes in and stay there for five or six months—as about everyone does, except the natives; they stay in Delhi, counting themselves fortunate to get anything to eat during the "off season," nor incline to prejudices as to weather.

Delhi is full of beauty and charm, but it holds sharper contrasts than Shanghai; and, as I said in my first paper, there is no evidence that any European gives the least heed to these contrasts. And that, I submit, will never bring nearer the solution of India's problems, of which the greatest of all is her poverty. The land itself holds great store of riches, despite the barren acres; but these riches have thus far proven more useful to the foreigner than to the Indian, which is the chief inspiring force of Nationalism.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

A GENEROUS tribute to the debt which the United States owes to England in having supplied the base which is now the common law of both countries, the gift of a complete set of its decisions in